

JOE MOROLONG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

DRAFT IDP 2014/2015



JOE MOROLONG
LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CDW	Community Development Worker
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
Cllr	Councillor
DWA	Department of Water Affairs
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
JMLM	Joe Morolong Local Municipality
JTGDM	John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality
KPA	Key Performance Area
LED	Local Economic Development
MFMA	Municipal Finance Management Act
MSA	Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000
MSA	Municipal Structures Act
MIG	Municipal Infrastructure Grant
MWIG	Municipal Water Infrastructure Grant
NDP	National Development Plan
PMS	Performance Management System
RBIG	Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant
RDP	Reconstruction and Development Programme
RSA	Republic of South Africa
SDBIP	Service Delivery Budget and Improvement Plan
SLA	Service Level Agreement
SLP	Social Labour Plan

1. DOCUMENT LAYOUT

This document presents the Joe Morolong Local Municipality Draft IDP for the 2014/15 financial year and it will be segmented as described below:

Municipal Mayors Foreword:

Municipal Managers overview

Executive Summary provides a brief overview of the study area, population distribution, population groups, age and gender distribution and household income. This demographic information is sourced from the 2007 Community Survey from Statistics South Africa.

Section A: Mission and Vision

Section B: Demographic profile of the municipality:

Section C: Powers and functions of the municipality:

Section D: Process followed to develop the IDP: Integrated Development Planning Overview: gives an overview of the IDP and processes

Status Quo Assessment E: The section will give an overview of the realistic situation at Municipal level. Priority issues from previous consultations aligned to 5 National Key Performance Areas (KPA) Local Government Strategic Agenda 2005-2011.

2. MUNICIPAL MAYORS' FOREWORD

I am delighted to be presenting the 2014/15 Draft IDP and Budget on behalf of the Joe Morolong Local Municipal Council.

The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is a planning and working document of the municipality. It assists the municipality to plan but not on our own but with you as the residents of Joe Morolong. The IDP Review gives you an opportunity to inform the municipality of your needs and how we can best respond to them.

The IDP remains a critical tool that enables us to map a way forward for our municipality over a period of time. We have a responsibility to provide our communities with quality services aimed at improving their lives.

We pride ourselves with our service delivery record of having provided water, sanitation and electricity. Provision of basic services to the indigents in our municipality, is indicative of our government's commitment to the creation of a better life for all.

Consistent with our national and provincial priorities we have ensured the provision of water remains high in our priority list.

Though there are still areas that need to improve, we are proud of the strides we have made in the lives of the residents of Joe Morolong.

Our relations with the different stakeholders have been strengthened through our various interaction. The fact that all our ward committees are functional proves a fact that we remain committed to a consistent public participation.

The IDP gives direction on how our scarce resources should be utilized, it must also inform the actual implementation of projects.

We can together with your move South Africa forward to improve the extent to which we deal with our backlogs, bring development closer to our people. We need to collectively work together to bring growth, prosperity and create sustainable job opportunities.

Cllr MD Moremi



3. MUNICIPAL MANAGER'S FOREWORD

The development of the IDP gives the municipality an opportunity to int.

Communities cannot develop in isolation and integrated development planning ensures this. Through community engagements processes such as the Outreach Programme, stakeholder engagements through various forums, the communities of Joe Morolong Local Municipality have reaffirmed the need for water and sanitation, roads, housing, , electricity, job creation, health, education, SMME empowerment and support, recreational facilities, etc. this means that not only is local government involved, but also Provincial and National Government Departments. Thus it will be critical for the municipality to strengthen its engagements with all stakeholders involved in the development process.

Informed by the priority needs of the communities, this IDP is geared towards improving the quality of life of the community through a particular focus on the following pillars:

- Service delivery, access to and levels of servicing;
- Good governance and administration;
- LED and job creation;
- Environmental and health issues.

4. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document is defined as Joe Morolong Draft IDP & Budget 2014/15, a strategic document that will guide the development processes in our third term in governance. The second term was still more of a learning curve on local government. The municipality was learning also how to engage the community and deal with their high expectations, hopes and aspirations.

Our community is solely depend on the municipality in terms of developments and it is also the only sphere of government which is closer to them. Joe Morolong Local municipality is also identified as the CRDP nodal area in the province, this municipality is faced with serious challenges in addressing backlogs regarding basic service i.e. water, sanitation, roads, electricity and refuse removals.

The Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs in October 2011 developed a Draft Simplified IDP framework for smaller (B4) municipalities. This guide indicated the areas that we need to focus on fewer functions, with the support from various stakeholders in our instance is MISA. This will assist us to perform better. Our municipality fall under the classification 2 on the vulnerability index we are also ranked low on the National Treasury capacity classification

We have improved tremendously in our provision of services in the delivery of clean and drinkable water, sanitation and electricity this is evident by the reduced number of service delivery protest during the past financial year.

Due to the rural nature of our municipality we are unable to generate a lot of income from rates and taxes, our main revenue is derived from the business community especially the mines. The contribution of the mines in the development of our municipality is part of their social responsibility for the local communities.

The successful implementation of the IDP and Budget can be achieved only through a partnership between the Municipality, the other spheres of government and the mines to create a single window of co-ordination as reflected in Outcome 9. This should be complemented by partnerships with local communities and key stakeholders.

The 2014/15 Draft IDP will be presented using the Simplified IDP Framework for smaller municipalities.

SECTION A

5. MISSION AND VISION OF JOE MOROLONG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

VISION

A wealthy and prosperous local community with equal access to basic services and sustainable development opportunities

MISSION

We commit ourselves to developing communities in a sustainable and democratic manner, with the scope of affordability with reference to:

- **Participation in all decisions affecting their lives**
- **Basic service delivery by the municipality**
- **Socio-economic development opportunities within a safe and healthy environment**

SECTION B

6. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE MUNICIPALITY

Joe Morolong it is located in the Northern Cape Province based in the John Taolo Gaetsewe District, on the North eastern and western part of the District.

The Municipality is accessible via the National infrastructure through the N14 which links North West and the Northern Cape Provinces.

Joe Morolong Local Municipality was established on the **6th December 2000** under the name of "Moshaweng" which is now called Joe Morolong named after Taolo Joseph Morolong who was born at Ditshipeng Village on July the 1st 1927.

- ✚ Joe Morolong Local Municipality covers 20, 172km² area and covers one semi-urban area, villages and commercial farms
- ✚ Our municipality is characterized by rural establishments that are mostly connected through gravel and dirt roads
- ✚ There are Tribal authorities in our municipal jurisdiction with nine Paramount Chiefs.
- ✚ Our municipality is regarded as the poorest area in the district.
- ✚ Our population is 89 377 as per the Census 2011 report, with 145 villages and 2 small towns and surrounding commercial farms,
- ✚ There are 20 707 households with a population growth of -0,9%,
- ✚ We have 168 schools, 4 police stations, 24 clinics and 3 community health centres.
- ✚ Agriculture , mining and community services are our primary economic sectors
- ✚ The following mining houses are found within the jurisdiction of our municipality: UMK, BHP Billiton, Assmang Blackrock Mine, Tshipi-e-Ntle, Kalagadi, Kudumane Mining Resources, Sebilo Mine and Aquila mine

7. OVERVIEW OF THE MUNICIPALITY



Location in the Northern Cape

Country	South Africa
Province	Northern Cape
District	John Taolo Gaetsewe
Seat	Churchill
Wards	15
Mayor	Cllr MD Moremi
Type	Municipal Council
Area	20, 172 km ²
Population	89 377
Density	4,4/ km ²
Households	23 707

Source (Area, population, density and households): Census 2011

RACIAL MAKE UP

RACE	PERCENTAGE
Black African	96.4%
Coloured	2,0%
Indian/Asian	0,3%
White	1,2%

Source: Census 2011

FIRST LANGUAGES

LANGUAGE	PERCENTAGE
Setswana	90,1%
Afrikaans	3,6%
English	1,9%
Other	4,4%

Source: Census 2011

SECTION C

8. POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF THE MUNICIPALITY

Municipal Category

- ✚ Joe Morolong Local Municipality is a category B municipality.

Municipal Powers and Function:

The mandate of the municipality as contained in section 152 of the constitution is;

- ✚ To provide democratic and accountable government for local communities.
- ✚ To ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner.
- ✚ To promote social and economic development.
- ✚ To promote a safe and healthy environment.
- ✚ To encourage the involvement of communities and community organizations in the matters of local government.

The following are the functions performed by the municipality;

- ✚ Cemeteries
- ✚ Municipal planning
- ✚ Local Tourism and LED
- ✚ Sanitation
- ✚ Local Sports Facilities
- ✚ Municipal Roads
- ✚ Public Places
- ✚ Street Lighting
- ✚ Water Reticulation
- ✚ Operation and Maintenance of water
- ✚ Waste management
- ✚ Fire fighting

SECTION D:

9. PROCESS FOLLOWED TO DEVELOP THE IDP

The IDP guideline has set out a clear public participation process which is in accordance with the Municipal Systems Act section 16. As the municipality we have always been following the process of developing a culture of community participation; were the community informs us of their needs so that our planning is not only relevant but responsive.

During the analysis phase councillors are going out to their various constituencies, meeting with the communities assisted by their ward committee members. Priority issues based on the community needs are determined in this way, traditional leaders are also involved. This exercise proved to be very fruitful and resulted in the Councillors being the link between the community and the municipality. This process was followed during the whole IDP process. This process was done in December 2013 and January 2014.

During the review process the steering committee and in some instances the IDP Representative forum as main participants attended the IDP Review process and all the 15 ward in our municipality took part. This IDP Review took place in December 2013 in 8 wards and in January 2014 in 7 wards.

Please note that although the participation process was quite elaborate and fruitful, the Municipality recognized that it was not all the times successful. However, it is in the process of rectifying the mistakes that were made and is in the process of ensuring that participation remains the driving force behind its efforts to become more developmental orientated.

This draft IDP is informed by the inputs made during the IDP review process and the mid-year performance assessment and budget report.

9.1 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING OVERVIEW

Integrated Development Planning is the process through which the municipality prepares a strategic developmental plan, which is the principal strategic instrument guiding all planning, management, investment, development and implementation decisions, taking into account inputs from all stakeholders.

The IDP crosses departmental divisions by linking the physical, social, institutional and economic components of planning and development with management and development structure. It also integrates and aligns planning in different spheres of

government and therefore enforcing and upholding the spirit of co-operative governance in the public sector.

The constitution of the Republic of South Africa (1996) commits government to take reasonable measures, within its available resources, to ensure that all South Africans have access to adequate housing, health care, education, food, water and social security. The current goal of municipalities is to establish a planning process, which is aimed at the disposal of the imbalances created by the apartheid era. Developmental local government can only be realized through integrated development planning and the compilation of an Integrated Development Plan (IDP).

9.2 ROLE OF INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING (IDP)

Integrated development planning is an approach to planning which is aimed at involving the municipality and the community to find the best possible solutions towards sustainable development. Integrated development planning provides a strategic planning instrument which manages and guides all planning, development and decision making in the municipality. 'Integration' means to consolidate all various plans and actions of the municipality in order to achieve its vision and mission.

It is used by municipalities to plan short and long term future developments in its area of jurisdiction. IDP is not the sole responsibility of the municipality.

It is integrated as all the relevant stakeholders who have a responsibility to develop our area must contribute. Sector department and mines have to submit their plans on how are they planning to provide service and develop our municipality.

Integrated development planning involves a process through which the municipality compiles a five-year strategic plan, known as the Integrated Development Plan. This plan is an overarching plan, which provides the framework for development and planning in the area of the municipality. It is an operational and strategic planning guideline which enables the municipality to fulfill its development mandate.

The purpose of the integrated development planning is to better the quality of life of the people living within the area of the municipality. It provides the guidelines as to how to use the land within the municipality, which resources to use, and how to protect the environment.

For our planning and programmes to be effective all strategic planning within the municipality must take place within the framework of the IDP. Through integrated development planning different plans are integrated, coordinated and linked to the use of natural, financial, human and physical resources.

9.3LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

According to the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, the local sphere of government is charged with the responsibility to implement developmental local government as well as co-operative governance. The mandate to relate its management, budgeting and planning functions to its objectives gives a clear indication of the intended purposes of municipal integrated development planning, namely:

- ✚ Ensure sustainable provision of services
- ✚ Promote social and economic development
- ✚ Promote safe and healthy environment
- ✚ Give priority to the basic needs of communities and
- ✚ Encourage community involvement

The first piece of legislation drafted to reflect the responsibility of the local sphere of government to implement integrated development planning by means of the compilation of an IDP document, was the Local Government Transition Act (1993) as amended by the Local Government Transition Second Amendment Act (1996). In this legislation the IDP was presented as the main planning instrument that guides all planning and decision making process of the municipality.

In lieu of the fact that the Local Government Transition Act was only an interim piece of legislation applicable to the local sphere of government until the demarcation of municipalities was finalized, the need arose to enact legislation regulating integrated development planning on a more permanent basis.

In 2000 the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 (MSA) came into operation. Section 25(1) of the Act stipulates that each municipal council must, after the start of its elected term, adopt a single, inclusive, and strategic plan for the development of the municipality which:

- ✚ Links, integrates and co-ordinates plans and takes into account proposals for the development of the municipality;
- ✚ Aligns the resources and capacity of the municipality with the implementation of the plan;
- ✚ Forms the policy framework and general basis on which annual budget must be based; and
- ✚ Is compatible with national and provincial development plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of legislation.

The Municipal Systems Act is therefore the principle piece of legislation governing integrated development planning at municipal level. Municipalities are bound by, and must ensure its implementation.

Other legislation and policy documents which contain reference to integrated development planning are:

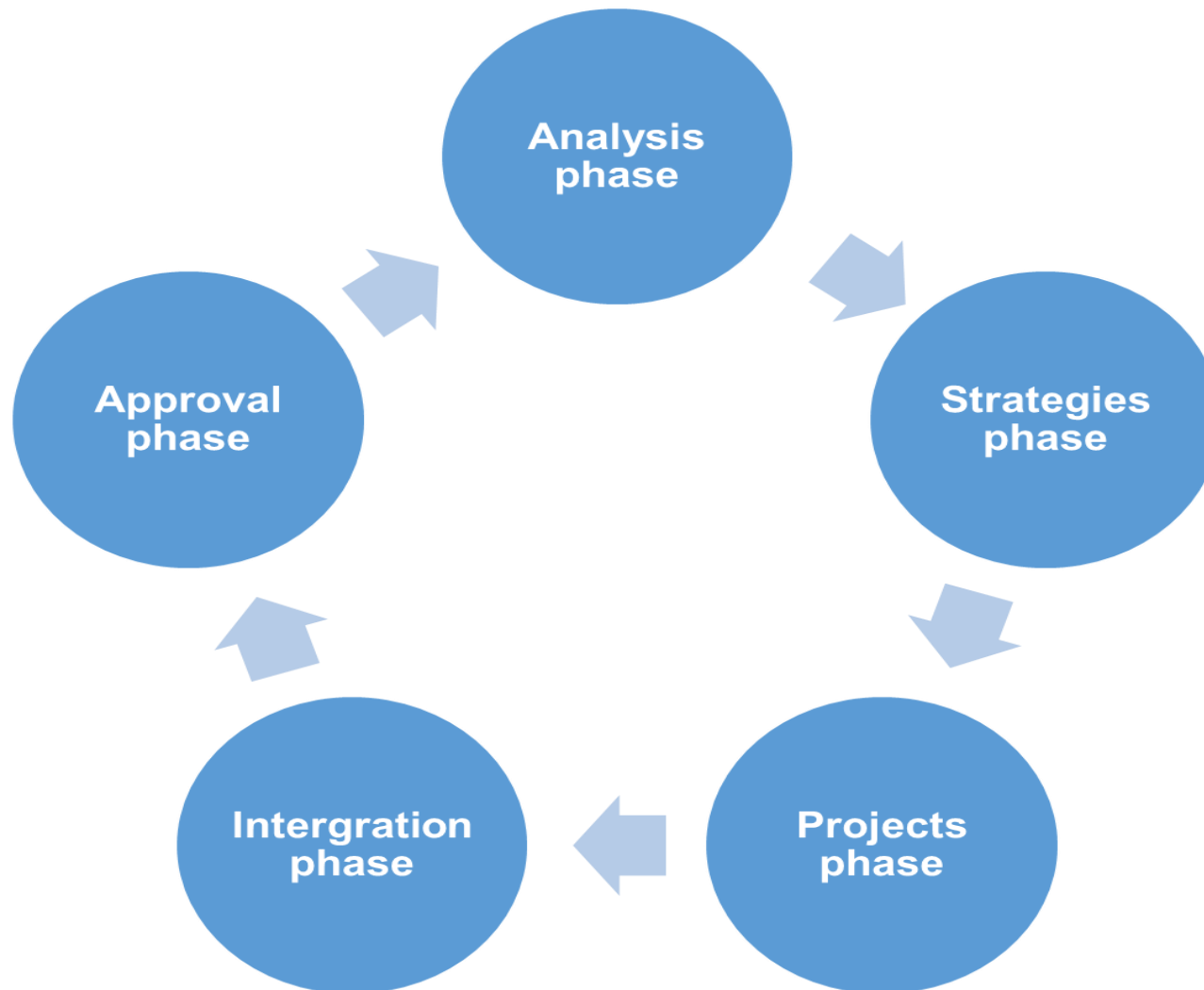
- + The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act 108 of 1996;
- + Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP);
- + Growth, employment and Redistribution Strategy (GEAR);
- + Tourism Act 72 of 1993;
- + Development Facilitation Act 67 of 1995;
- + National Water Act 36 Of 1997;
- + Housing Act 107 of 1997;
- + White Paper on Local Government of 1998;
- + Local Government: Municipal Structures Act 117 of 1998;
- + National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998;
- + National Land and Transportation Transition Act 22 of 2000;
- + Disaster Management Act 52 of 2002;
- + The Finance Municipal Management Act 56 Of 2003
- + National Development Plan

A further piece of legislation which has a tremendous impact on the IDP is the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA). Due to the coming into effect of this Act, the revision of the IDP's must be aligned with the stipulations and timeframes as set out in this Act. Section 35 of the MSA states explicitly that an integrated development plan adopted by municipal council, is the principal strategic planning instrument which:

- + Guides and informs all planning and development, and all decisions with regard to planning, management and development in the municipality;
- + Binds the municipality in the exercise of its executive authority, except to the extent of any inconsistency between a municipality's IDP and national or provincial legislation, in which case such legislation prevails; and
- + Binds all other persons to the extent that those parts of the IDP that impose duties or affect the rights of those persons have been passed as a by-law.

Legislation stipulates clearly that a municipality must not only give effect to its IDP, but must also conduct its affairs in a manner which is consistent with its IDP.

10. COMPONENTS OF THE IDP



10.1 ANALYSIS PHASE

(a) Process

The analysis phase deals with the current existing situation at ward level and institutionally. It is the focused analysis of the type of problems faced by the people in the municipal area. The issues normally range from lack of basic services to crime and unemployment. The problems identified are weighed according to their urgency and/or importance to come up with priority issues.

During this phase, the municipality considers people's perceptions of their problems and needs, but also fact and figures. This phase does not deal only with the symptoms, but also with the causes of the problems in order to make informed decisions on appropriate solutions. Stakeholders and community participation is critical during this phase.

(b)Outputs

The outputs of this phase are:

- ✚ Assessment of existing levels of development
- ✚ Priority issues or problems
- ✚ Information on causes of priority issues/problems
- ✚ Information on available resources

10.2 STRATEGIES PHASE

(a) Process

After having analyzed the problems affecting the people of the area and its causes, it is necessary to formulate solutions to address the identified problems. Activities during this phase included the formulation of:

- (I) **The municipal vision** -the vision is a statement indicating the ideal situation that the Mafikeng municipal would like to achieve in the long term. This is the situation the municipality would find itself in, once it has addressed the problems identified in the analysis phase.
- (II) **The development objectives** – Once the priority issues are identified in the analysis phase, they need to be translated into objectives. Development objectives are statements of what the municipality would

like to achieve in the medium term in order to address the issues (problems) and also contribute to the realization of the vision. The objectives should bridge the gap between the current reality and the vision.

- (III) **The development strategies** - once the municipality knows where it wants to go (vision) and what it needs to achieve and realize the vision (objectives), it must then develop strategies, to provide answers to the question of how the municipality will reach its objectives.
- (IV) **Project identification**- once the strategies are formulated, they result in the identification of projects.

(b) Outputs

Outputs of phase 2 include:

-  The municipal vision
-  Objectives
-  Strategies

10.3 PROJECTS PHASE

(a) Process

Phase 3 is about the design and specification of projects for implementation. The municipality must make sure that the projects identified have a direct linkage to the priority issues and the objectives that were identified in the previous phases. It must also be clear on the target group (intended beneficiaries), the location of the project, when it will commence and end, who will be responsible for managing it, how much it will cost and where the money will come from. It must also identify indicators to measure performance and impact of the project.

(b) Outputs

The outputs of this phase include:

-  Project output, targets, location

-  Project related activities and time scheduled
-  Cost and budget estimates
-  Performance indicators

10.4 INTEGRATION PHASE

(a) Process

Once the projects are identified, it is imperative to ensure that they are in line with the municipality's objectives and strategies, the resource framework, and comply with the legal requirements. Furthermore, this phase is an opportunity for the municipality to harmonize the project in terms of contents, location and timing in order to arrive at a consolidated and integrated set of programmes. e.g. a local economic development programme, spatial development framework, etc.

(b)Outputs

The output of this phase is an operational strategy that includes:

-  5 year financial plan
-  5 year capital investment programme
-  Integrated Spatial Development Framework
-  Integrated sectoral programmes (LED, HIV, poverty alleviation, gender equity etc.)
-  Consolidated monitoring/performance management system
-  Disaster management plan
-  Institutional plan
-  Reference to sector plans

10.5 Phase 5: Approval

(a) Process

Once the IDP has been completed, it has to be submitted to the municipal council for consideration and approval. The council must look at whether the IDP identifies the issues (problems) that affect the areas and the extent to which the strategies and projects will contribute to addressing the problems. The council must also ensure that the IDP complies with the legal requirements before it is approved.

Furthermore, before the approval of the IDP, municipality must give opportunity to the public to comment on the draft. Once the IDP is amended according to the inputs from the public, the council considers it for approval.

(b) Outputs

The output of this phase is an approved IDP document for the municipality.

11. POLICY CONTEXT AND LINKAGE TO NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

11.1 Policy context

The Constitution stipulates that all three spheres of governance are autonomous but interdependent. This therefore calls for closer collaboration between all these spheres of governance. Needless to mention, a number of national policies have a particular bearing on the provincial and local spheres of government. A few critical ones are highlighted below.

11.2 Medium Term Strategic Framework

The Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF, 2009–2014) is a statement of government intent. It identifies the development challenges facing South Africa and outlines the medium-term strategy for improving living conditions of South Africans. The MTSF base document is meant to guide planning and resource allocation across all spheres of government. National and provincial departments need to develop their five-year strategic plans and budget requirements, taking into account the medium-term imperatives.

Municipalities are also expected to adapt their integrated development plans in line with the national medium-term priorities.

The MTSF identifies the following five development objectives:

1. Halve poverty and unemployment by 2014
2. Ensure a more equitable distribution of the benefits of economic growth and reduce inequality
3. Improve the nation's health profile and skills base and ensure universal access to basic services
4. Build a nation free of all forms of racism, sexism, tribalism and xenophobia
5. Improve the safety of citizens by reducing incidents of crime and corruption

11.3The Government 12 Outcomes

From the development focus of the MTSF the government has derived twelve outcome areas that set the guidelines for more results-driven performance.

The **TWELVE KEY OUTCOMES** that have been identified and agreed to by the Cabinet are:

1. Improved quality of basic education
2. A long and healthy life for all South Africans
3. All people in South Africa are and feel safe
4. Decent employment through inclusive economic growth
5. A skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path
6. An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network
7. Vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities with food security for all
8. Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life
9. A responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government system
10. Environmental assets and natural resources that are well protected and continually enhanced
11. Create a better South Africa and contribute to a better and safer Africa and world
12. An efficient, effective and development oriented public service and an empowered, fair and inclusive citizenship

Of the 12 outcomes above, Outcome 9 is closest to local government. The champion of the goal is the national Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs. In order to achieve the vision of a “Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government system”, seven (7) outputs have been identified:

- ✚ **Output 1:** Implement a differentiated approach to municipal financing, planning and support
- ✚ **Output 2:** Improving Access to Basic Services
- ✚ **Output 3:** Implementation of the Community Work Programme
- ✚ **Output 4:** Actions supportive of the human settlement outcomes
- ✚ **Output 5:** Deepen democracy through a refined Ward Committee model
- ✚ **Output 6:** Administrative and financial capability
- ✚ **Output 7:** Single Window of Coordination

11.4 National Development Plan

The South African Government, through the Presidency, has published a *National Development Plan*. The Plan aims to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality by 2030. The Plan has the target of developing people’s capabilities to be to improve their lives through education and skills development, health care, better access to public transport, jobs, social protection, rising income, housing and basic services, and safety. It proposes the following strategies to address the above goals:

1. Creating jobs and improving livelihoods
2. Expanding infrastructure
3. Transition to a low-carbon economy
4. Transforming urban and rural spaces
5. Improving education and training
6. Providing quality health care
7. Fighting corruption and enhancing accountability
8. Transforming society and uniting the nation

At the core of the Plan is to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality is the special focus on the promotion gender equity and addressing the pressing needs of youth.

More importantly for efficiency in local government the NDP proposes 8 targeted actions listed below:

1. Stabilize the political- administrative interface
2. Make public service and local government careers of choice
3. Develop technical and specialist professional skills
4. Strengthen delegation, accountability and oversight
5. Improve interdepartmental coordination
6. Take proactive approach in improving national, provincial and local government relations
7. Strengthen local government
8. Clarify the governance of SOE's

The National Development Plan 2030 has been adopted by the National Cabinet in August 2012 and this place an injunction on the state and its agencies (including municipalities) to implement the Plan.

The Plan makes the following policy pronouncements and proposes performance targets that intersect with developmental mandates assigned to local government. Importantly, municipalities are expected to response to these developmental imperatives when reviewing their Integrated Development Plan and developing the corresponding three-year Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Frameworks:

-  Youthful population presents opportunities to boost economic growth, employment and reduce poverty;
-  Strengthen youth service programmes – community based programmes to offer young people life skills training, entrepreneurship training;
-  Increase employment from 13 million in 2010 to 24 million in 2030;
-  Ensure that skilled, technical, professional and managerial posts better reflect the country's racial, gender and disability makeup;
-  Establish effective, safe and affordable public transport;

- ✚ Produce sufficient energy to support industry at competitive prices;
- ✚ Ensure that all South African have access to clean running water in their homes;
- ✚ Make high-speed broadband internet universally accessible at competitive prices;
- ✚ Ensure household food and nutrition security;
- ✚ Realize a developmental, capable and ethical state that treats citizens with dignity;
- ✚ Ensure that all people live safely, with an independent and fair criminal justice system;
- ✚ Broaden social cohesion and unity while addressing the inequities of the past;
- ✚ Public infrastructure investment focusing on transport, energy and water;
- ✚ Ensure environmental sustainability
- ✚ Professionalize the public service, strengthen accountability, improve co-ordination and prosecute corruption;
- ✚ Reduce the cost of living for low-income and working class households – (***cost of food, commuter transport and housing should be reduced***);
- ✚ Invest in new infrastructure in areas affecting the poor (***food value chain, public transport***);
- ✚ Prioritize infrastructure investment in – upgrading informal settlements, public transport, establishing municipal fibre optic network
- ✚ Ensure spatial transformation by 2030 – ***increased urban densities, reliable public transport,***
- ✚ Protect the natural environment in all respects, leaving subsequent generations with a least an endowment of at least an equal value;
- ✚ Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve energy efficiency;
- ✚ Review the allocation of powers and functions (Schedules 4& 5 of the Constitution) – housing, water, sanitation, electricity and public transport
- ✚ Fight corruption at three fronts – deterrence, prevention and education;

As indicated it is prudent for Joe Morolong to take these issues into account when planning and reviewing development for the next planning session. As Joe Morolong our planning has got to take into consideration National priorities by incorporating them into our plans, so that there will be a linkage to what we are doing and what government in its entirety wants to achieve.

We must not underestimate our capacity to do more to improve the lives of our communities.

SECTION E

12. STATUS QUO ASSESSMENT

This assessment will give an indication on the current state of our service delivery, challenges and the extent to which we have been able to give our communities quality services.

Joe Morolong Local Municipality is a category B municipality and classified as one of a B4 municipality in the province. The Municipality is located in the John Taolo Gaetsewe District in the Northern Cape Province, is approximately **20, 172km²** and has more than 100 villages. The total number of Councillors serving in the Municipality is sixty **(29)** of which thirty **(15)** are Ward Councillors and fourteen **(14)** are Proportional Representatives of the Political Parties constituting the Council. Joe Morolong Municipal Council is having **15** wards as per the ward delimitation by Municipal Demarcation board.

Significant progress with regard to service delivery in the municipality has been recorded over the past two years of office. The municipality since its inception has been proving basic services as mandated by the Constitution, White Paper on Local Government and this was done in consultation with the communities as mandated by the chapter 4 of Municipal Systems Act 2000.

The following services have been rendered to the communities within the municipal area:

- ✚ Cemeteries
- ✚ Municipal planning
- ✚ Local Tourism and LED
- ✚ Sanitation
- ✚ Local Sports Facilities
- ✚ Municipal Roads
- ✚ Public Places
- ✚ Street Lighting
- ✚ Water Reticulation
- ✚ Operation and Maintenance of water

Most of the projects implemented within the municipal area in the past two years were funded through government grants and Social Labour Plan (SLP) money from the mining houses, as we do not generate sufficient revenue to do the projects ourselves.

13.1 MUNICIPAL SWOT ANALYSIS

The Strategic plan of any organization can only be developed once a proper environmental analysis has been conducted. One of the best known strategic tools for environmental analysis is the SWOT analysis. The SWOT analysis focuses on the internal environment by determining the Strengths and Weaknesses within the organization.

When analyzing the external environment the focus is on identifying Opportunities, and Threats facing the organization. The fundamental aspect of the Joe Morolong Local Municipality Strategic Plan for 2011-2016 is to describe a preferred future that is realistic and attainable but also optimistic.

The plan proposes a developmental path for the Municipal organization informed by a clear analysis of the current Strengths, Weakness, Threats and Opportunities.

Table 13.1: The following SWOT Analysis was identified in the table below:

Strengths(internal)	Weakness(internal)
Policies and systems in place	Lack of water in some areas, especially the villages.
Relatively strong relations with stakeholders	Small economic base.
Employment opportunities in the mining industry	Local economy dominated by mining and therefore not able to absorb all the job seekers.
Social services such as schools and clinics are present in the area.	Low level of education and skills in the local workforce.
Strong growth potential.	Relatively few employment opportunities in the area.

Growing mining industry which creates job opportunities	Lack of strong financial base for revenue collection
Rural agricultural activities such as livestock farming have a lot of potential in the area.	Limited range/choice of consumer products and services available in the area.
Population age between 15 & 65 has the potential ability to perform/act as source of labour.	Sector departments not attending IDP Rep Forum
Capacity to comply with all relevant local government legislation	Grant dependent
Delivering of basic services with limited resources	Working in silos, project teams
Implementation of projects	Inadequate maintenance of Infrastructure
Informed council decisions (resolutions)	
Political stability with stable environment	time management on matters of IDP review (not adhering to the IDP Process Plan)
Decisive leadership(administrative & politically)	Office space
Funding available in the form of current grants i.e. DWAF, MIG, MSIG and SLPs	Unregulated of informal market
Community consultations in the form of IDP Review and IDP/Budget consultation.	
Recognizable by other government institutions and mining houses.	
Friendly working environment.	
Good relations with the traditional leadership	
Threats (external)	Opportunities (external)

Limited job opportunities for large number of job seekers.	Town establishment
Buying power to neighboring municipalities as we do not have a town	Strong potential for SMME's development.
Weak transport system	Development of agricultural sector
Unemployment, poverty, crime and HIV/Aids.	Tourism development in Arts, Craft & painting and hospitality.
Sporadic marches by concern groups.	
Residents commute considerable distance to places of employment.	Internship, programmes and bursaries for youth development.
None payment of services.	Licensing of landfill sites
Lack of relationship with some Sector departments.	Game farming
Conditions of our roads.	Rehabilitation of wetlands
	Medicinal plants

Table 13.2 Population

Population group	2001	2011
Black	95 584	86 341
Coloured	1 183	1 754
Indian/Asian	19	237

White	1 160	1 045
TOTAL	97 946	89 377

(Census Report: 2011)

The incorporation of Vanzylsrus and Hotazel has increased the geographical area of the municipality. Census 2011 shows that the population has decreased as a result of people migrating to Gasegonyana and Gamagara, being closer to business centre.

The rural nature of the Joe Morolong municipal area has implications in a variety of areas and concerns. The *first* is the obvious need for the Municipality to respond to service delivery in terms of Government's policy framework for the upliftment of previously disadvantaged communities.

In this regard, target groups would include blacks, with women, youth and persons with disabilities as target groups. The *second* implication of the composition of the population are in terms of the staff establishment. The *third* one is lack of economic opportunities in the municipal area, and the *fourth* and last implication is the vastness of the area.

13.3 HOUSEHOLDS

The total number of households in the Municipality is **23 707**

Table 13.3: Households

HOUSEHOLDS	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	%
Female headed	12 016	50.7%
Male headed	11 447	48,3%
Child headed	244	1,0%
TOTAL	23 707	100%

(Source: Census 2011)

13.4 HUMAN CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

Table 13.4: Education level

EDUCATION LEVEL	NUMBER
No schooling	10 204
Some primary school	11 887
Completed primary school	2 324
Some Secondary school	12 384
Grade 12	5 986
Higher education	1 823

(Source: Census 2011)

13.5 KEY ECONOMIC DRIVERS IN THE MUNICIPALITY

Mining and Agriculture are the largest contributing factors in terms of the economy in the Municipality.

Table 13.5: Employment: Industry

Sector	Number of jobs created
Agriculture related work	720
Manufacturing	144
Mining , Quarrying	471
Electricity, gas, water	116
Construction	283
Wholesale, Retail	432
Transport	122
Business services	100
Community services	1 693
Undetermined	87 171

(Source: Municipal Demarcations Board)

13.6 EMPLOYMENT

Table 13.6: Employment statistics

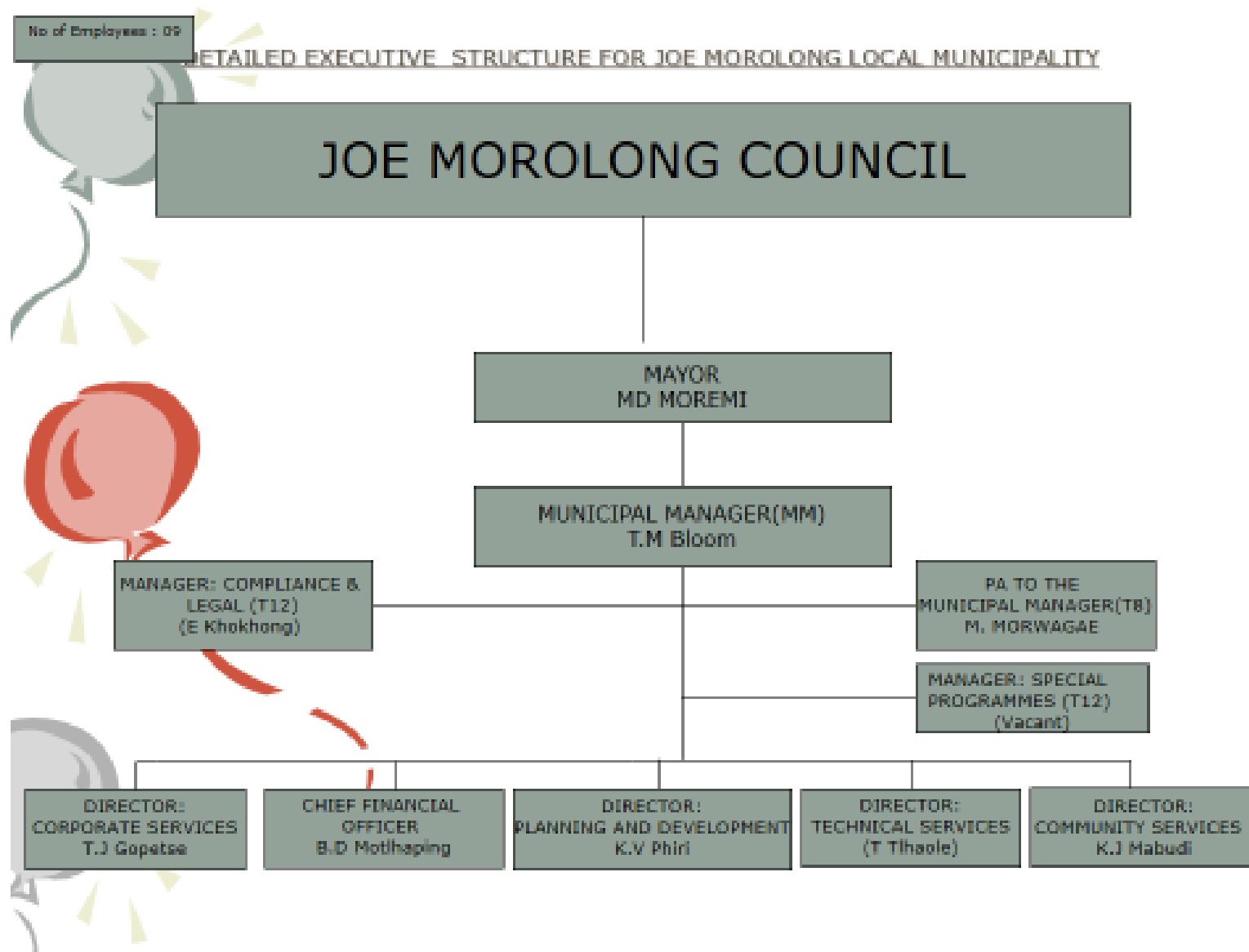
Category					
Employed	Unemployed	Discouraged work seeker	Other not economically active	Not applicable	Total
7 828	4 912	6 200	29 569	41 022	89 530

(Source: Census 2011)

14. MUNICIPAL ORGANOGRAM

No of Employees : 09

DETAILED EXECUTIVE STRUCTURE FOR JOE MOROLONG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY



NO OF EMPLOYEES: 29

DETAILED STRUCTURE FOR THE MAYOR'S OFFICE

MUNICIPAL MAYOR

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

CHAIR:
PLANNING &
DEVELOPMENT
COMMITTEE

O.E Leshope

M. Molawa

P. Segaetsho

S.J Segano

T. Mokgoje

S. Ortel

K. Ditshetelo

CHAIR:
INFRASTRUCTURE
COMMITTEE

M. Mbolekwa

D. Josop

J. Modise

M. Tihelo

T.P Tshipo

H. Kgopodithata

B. Matihomantsho

CHAIR:
COMMUNITY
SERVICES
COMMITTEE

N. Selebalo

J. Freedman

S. Matshidiso

O. Moagi

D. Kubang

G. Sephekolo

CHAIR: HR &
ADMINISTRATION
COMMITTEE

K. Moslapoa

O. Kaotsane

N. Mokweni

T. Teteme

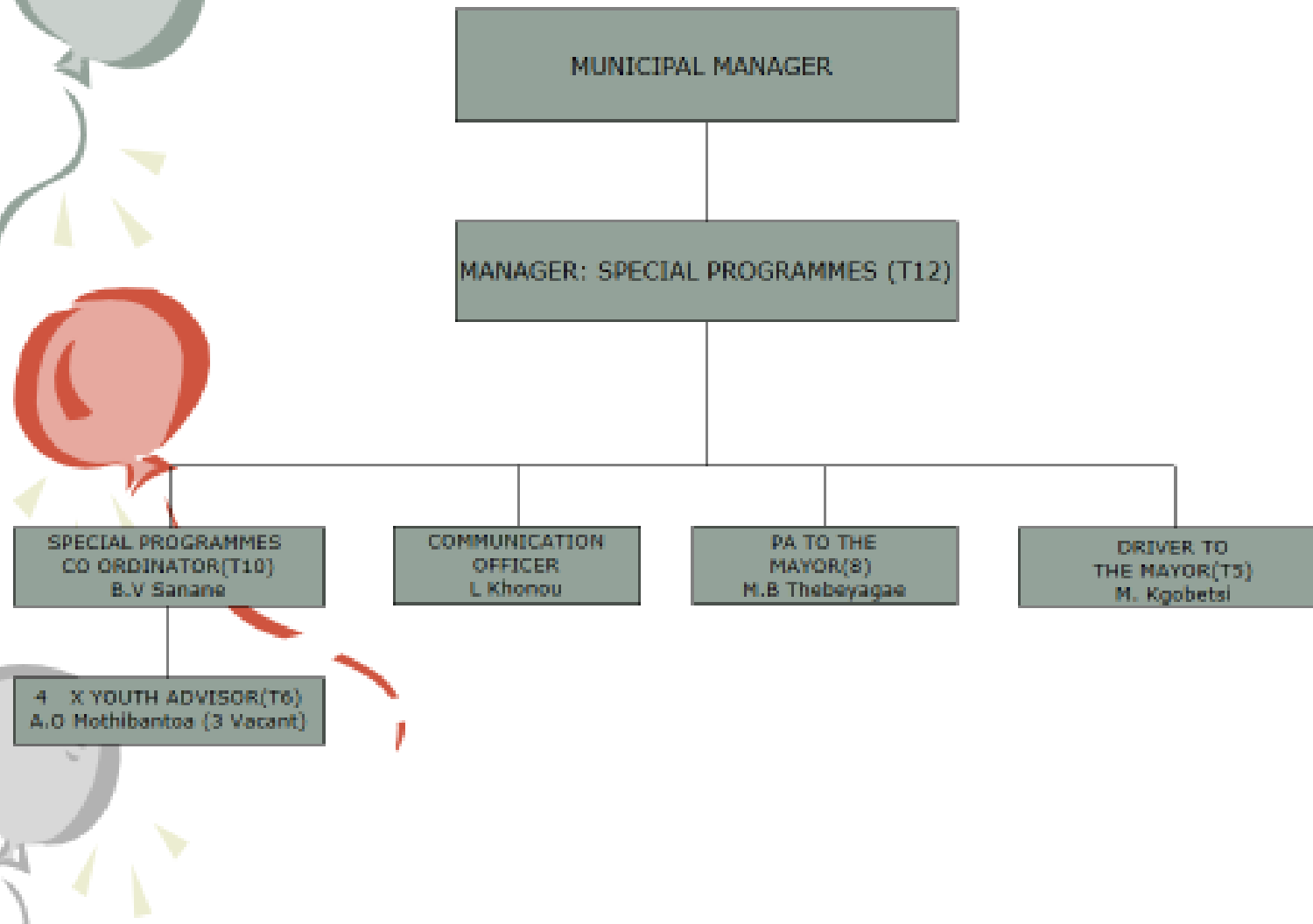
V. Jordan

K. Shuping

G. Moriri

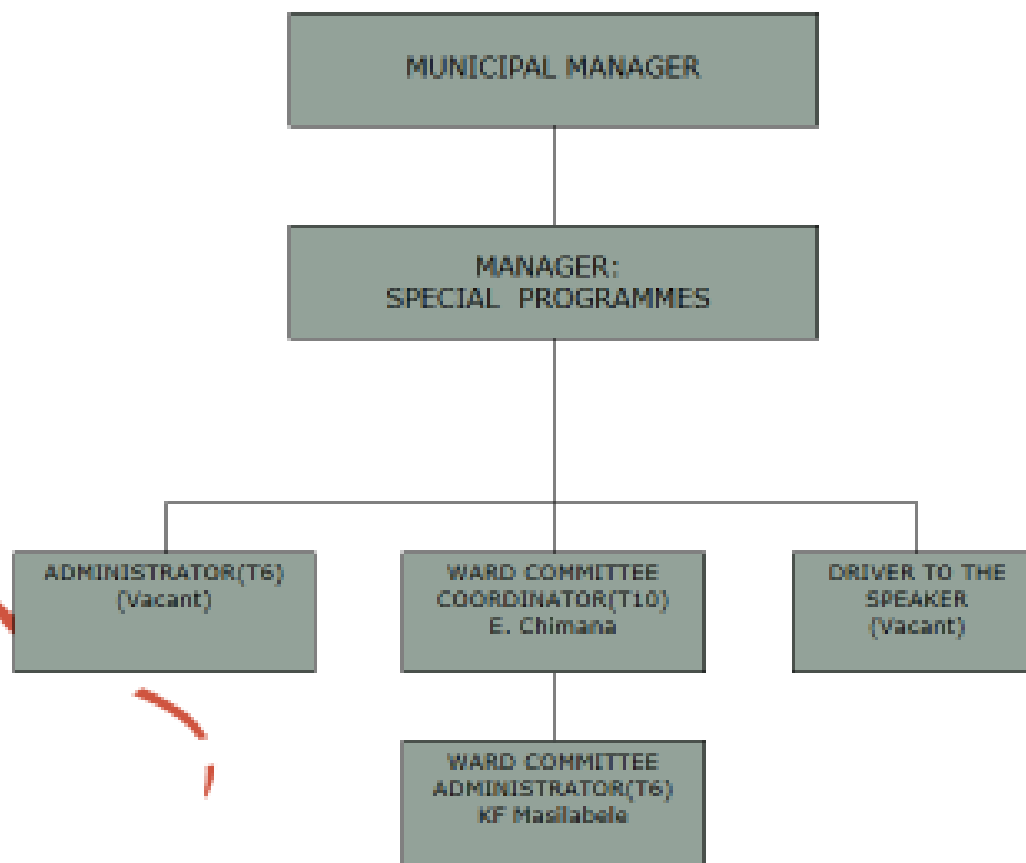
No of Employees: 9

DETAILED STRUCTURE FOR THE MAYOR'S OFFICE



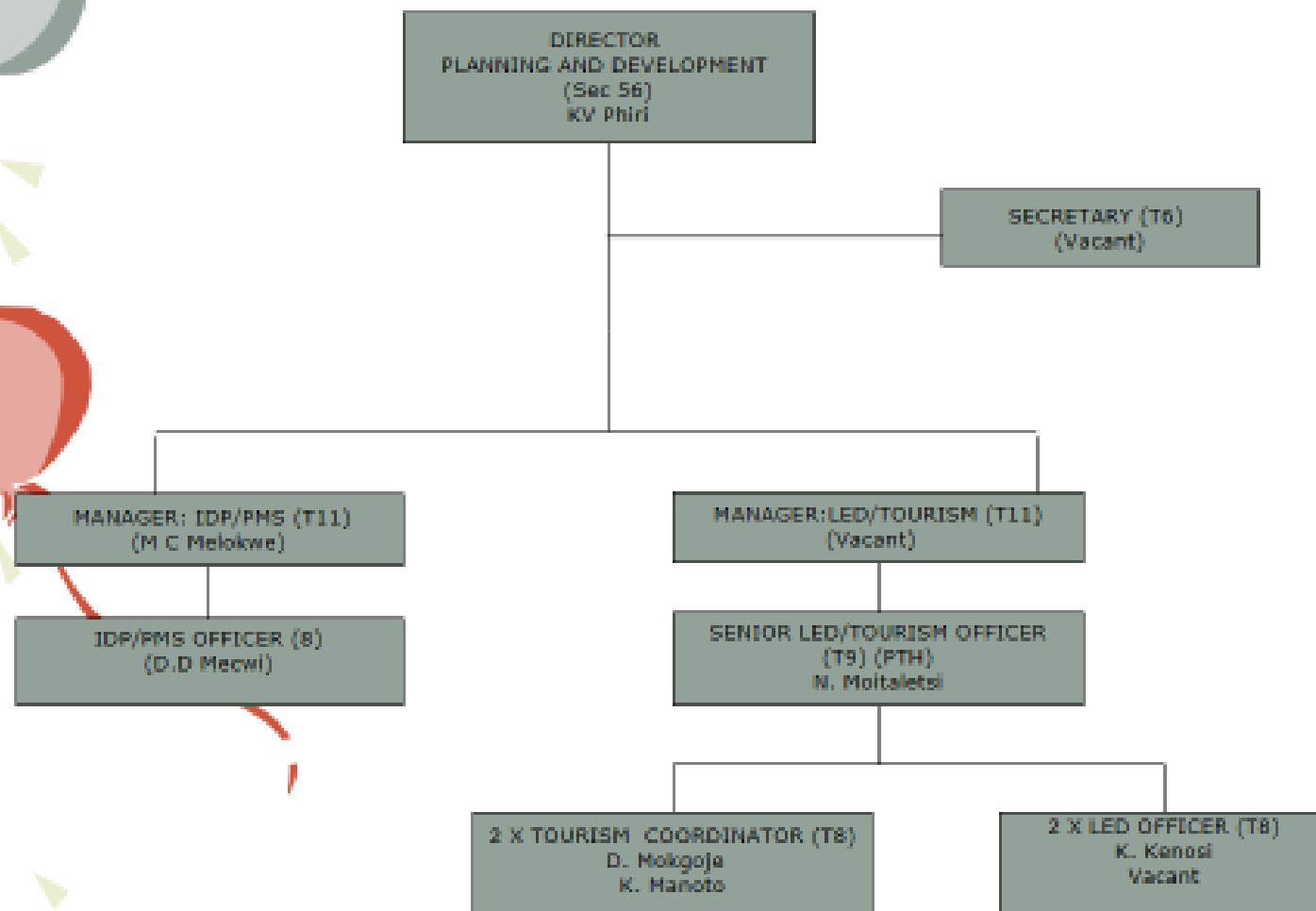
No of Employees: 4

DETAILED STRUCTURE FOR THE SPEAKER'S OFFICE



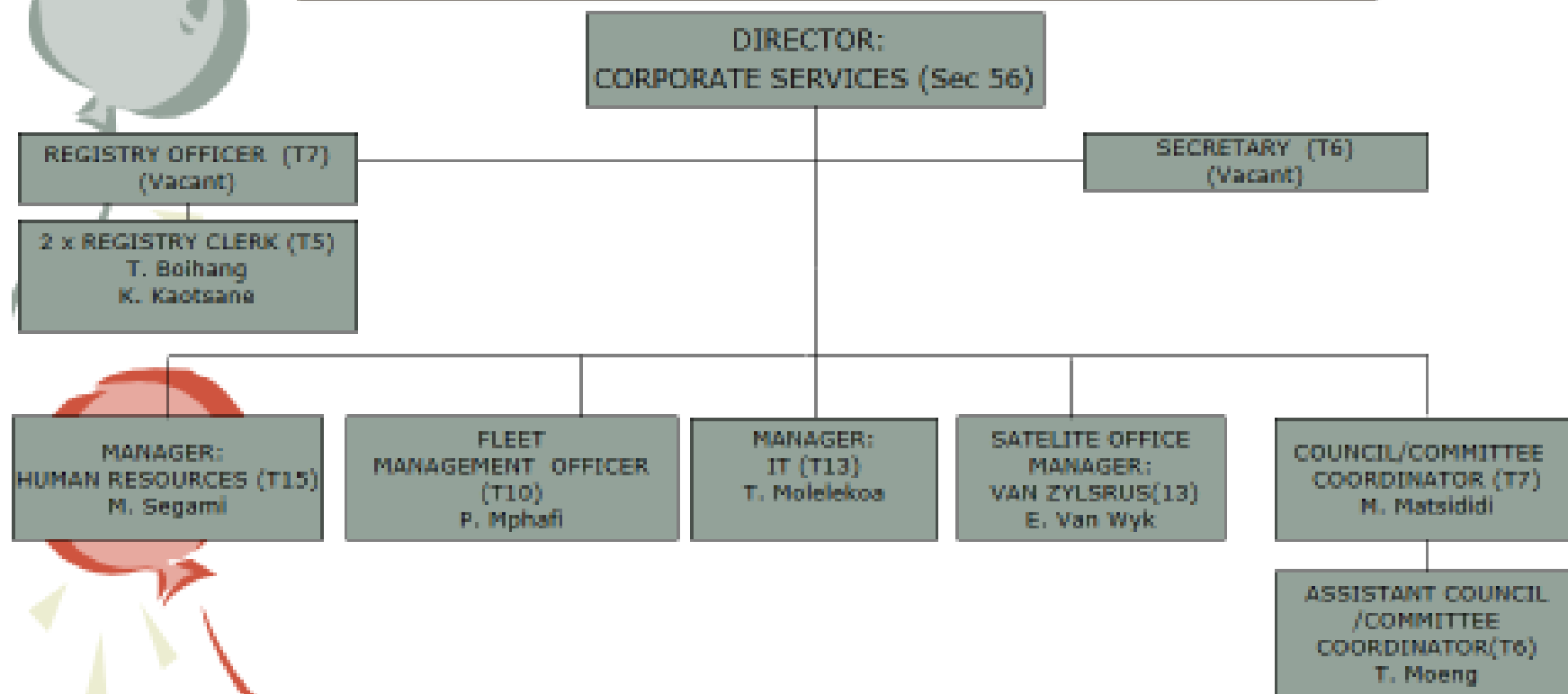
No of Employees:09

DETAILED STRUCTURE FOR THE DIRECTORATE IDP/PMS SERVICES



No of
Employees: 10

DETAILED STRUCTURE FOR THE DIRECTORATE: CORPORATE SERVICES



No of
Employees: 05

DETAILED STRUCTURE FOR THE DIRECTORATE: CORPORATE SERVICES (VAN ZYLSRUS)

DIRECTOR: CORPORATE
SERVICES (Sec 56)
TJ Gopetse

SATELITE OFFICE
MANAGER:(T13)
E. Van Wyk

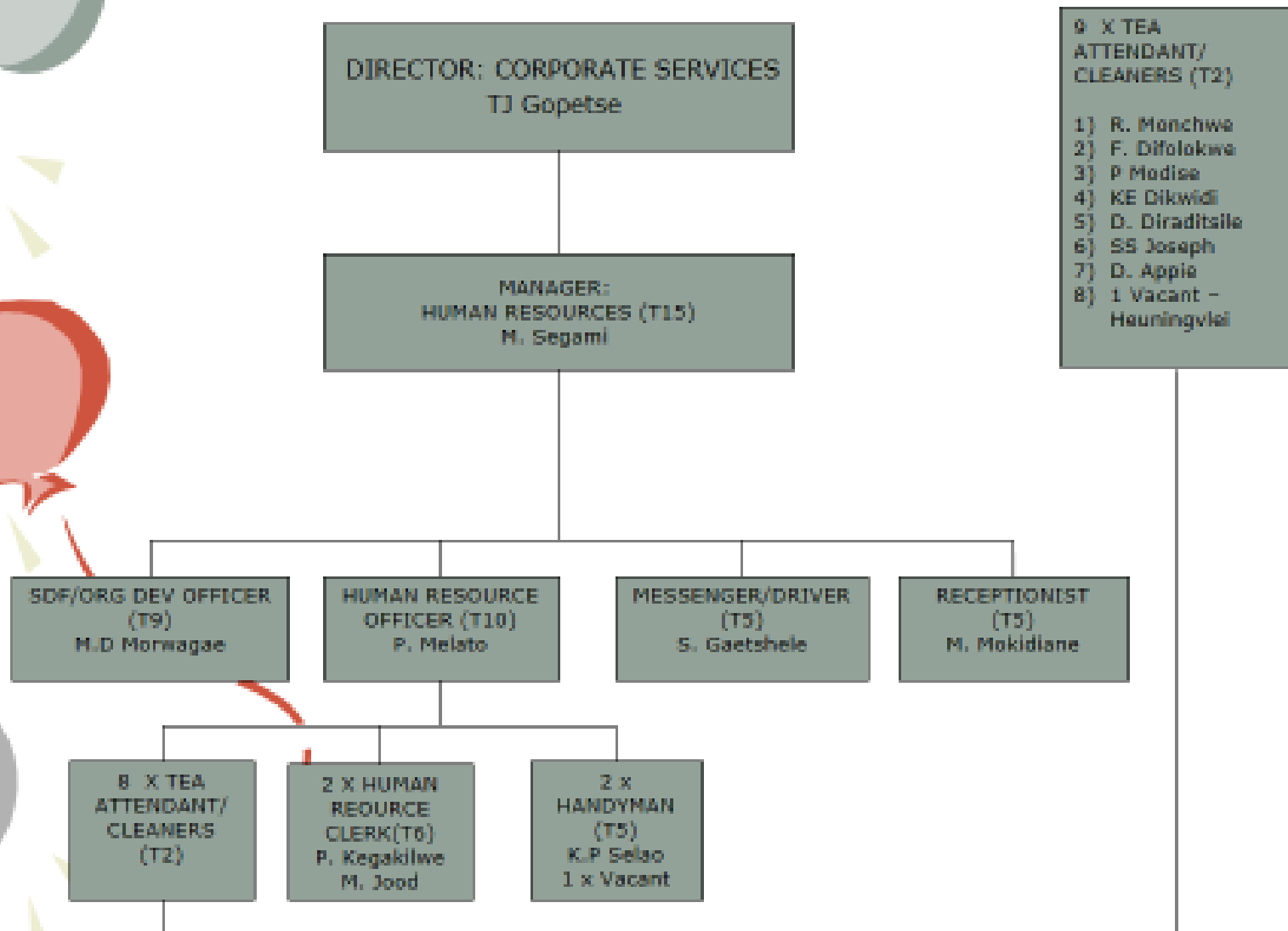
ADMINISTRATION
OFFICER:(T8)
E. Ralehike

TEA ATTENDANT/
CLEANER:(T2)
E. Bojang
M. Mookisho

2 x GENERAL
ASSISTANT &
OPERATOR:(T3)
OS Khubu & Raats F

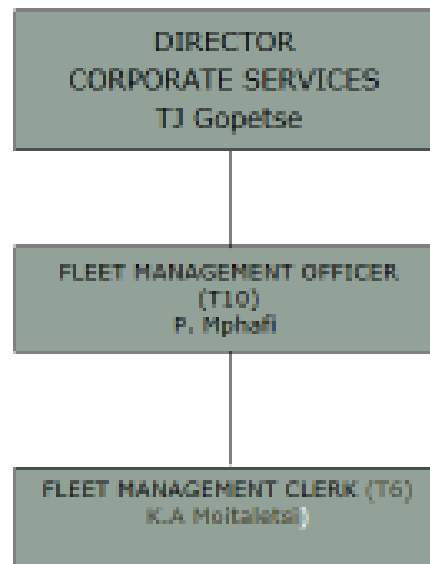
NO OF
EMPLOYEES: 18

DETAILED STRUCTURE FOR THE DIRECTORATE: CORPORATE SERVICES



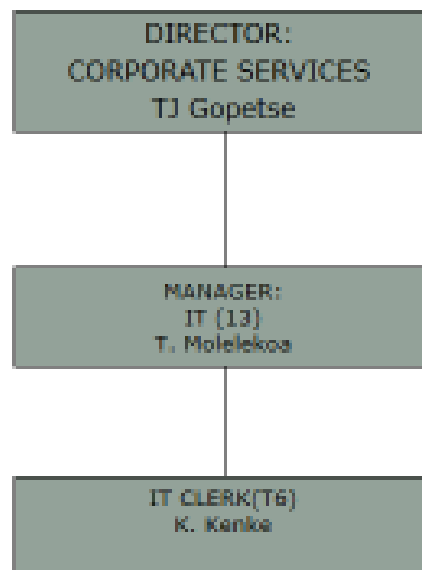
NO OF
EMPLOYEES: 01

DETAILED STRUCTURE FOR THE DIRECTORATE: CORPORATE SERVICES



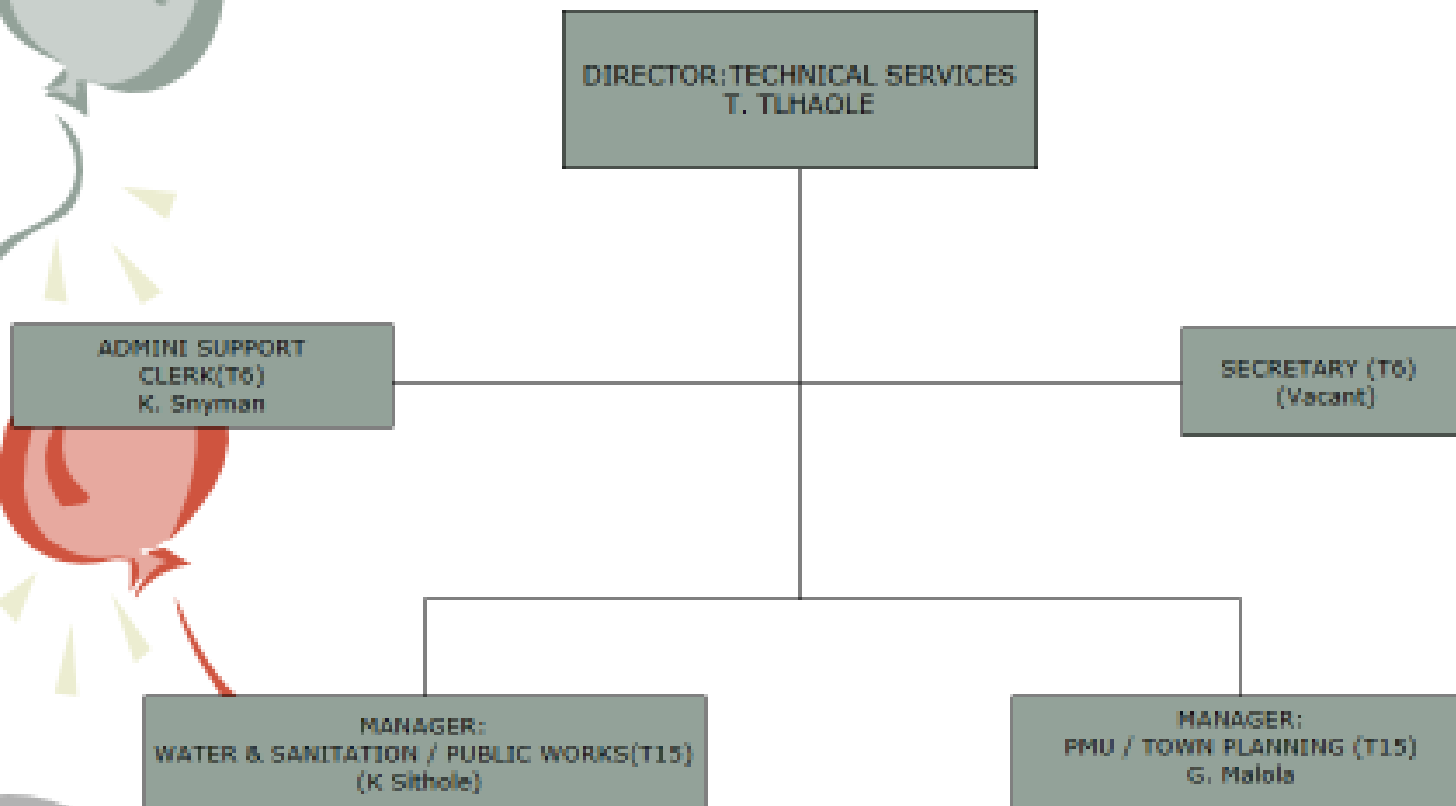
NO OF
EMPLOYEES: 01

DETAILED STRUCTURE FOR THE DIRECTORATE: CORPORATE SERVICES



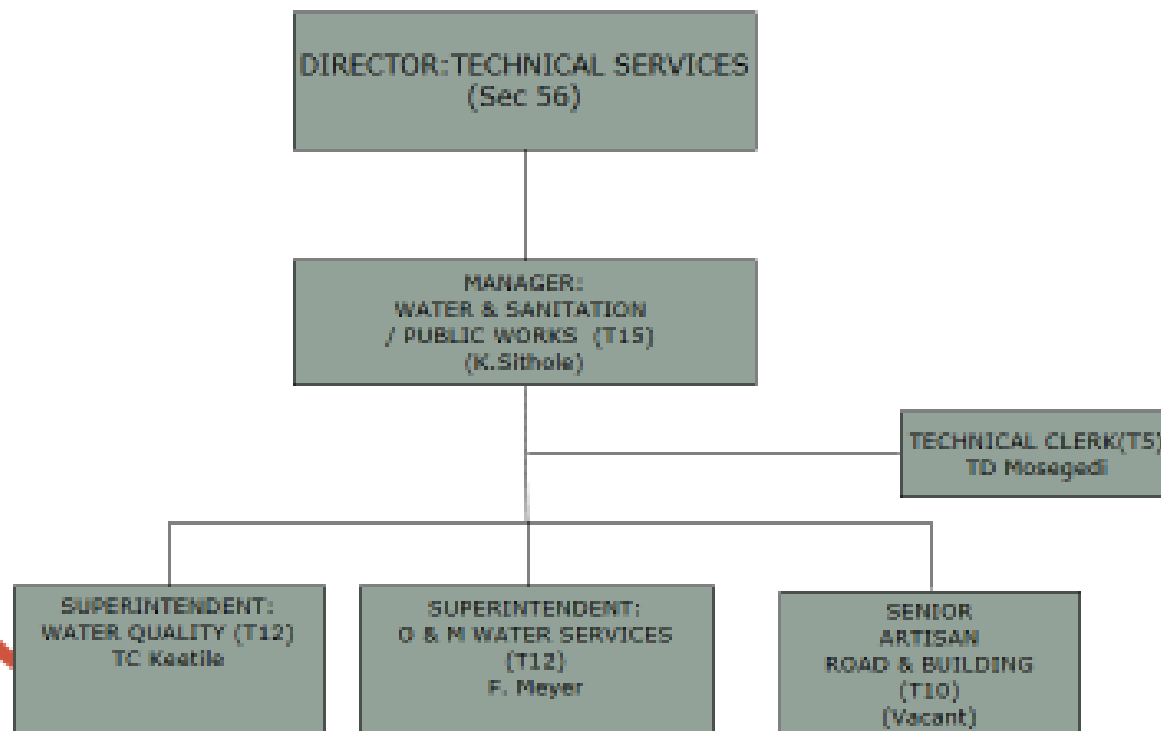
NO OF
EMPLOYEES: 04

DETAILED STRUCTURE FOR THE DIRECTORATE TECHNICAL SERVICES (WATER & SANITATION)



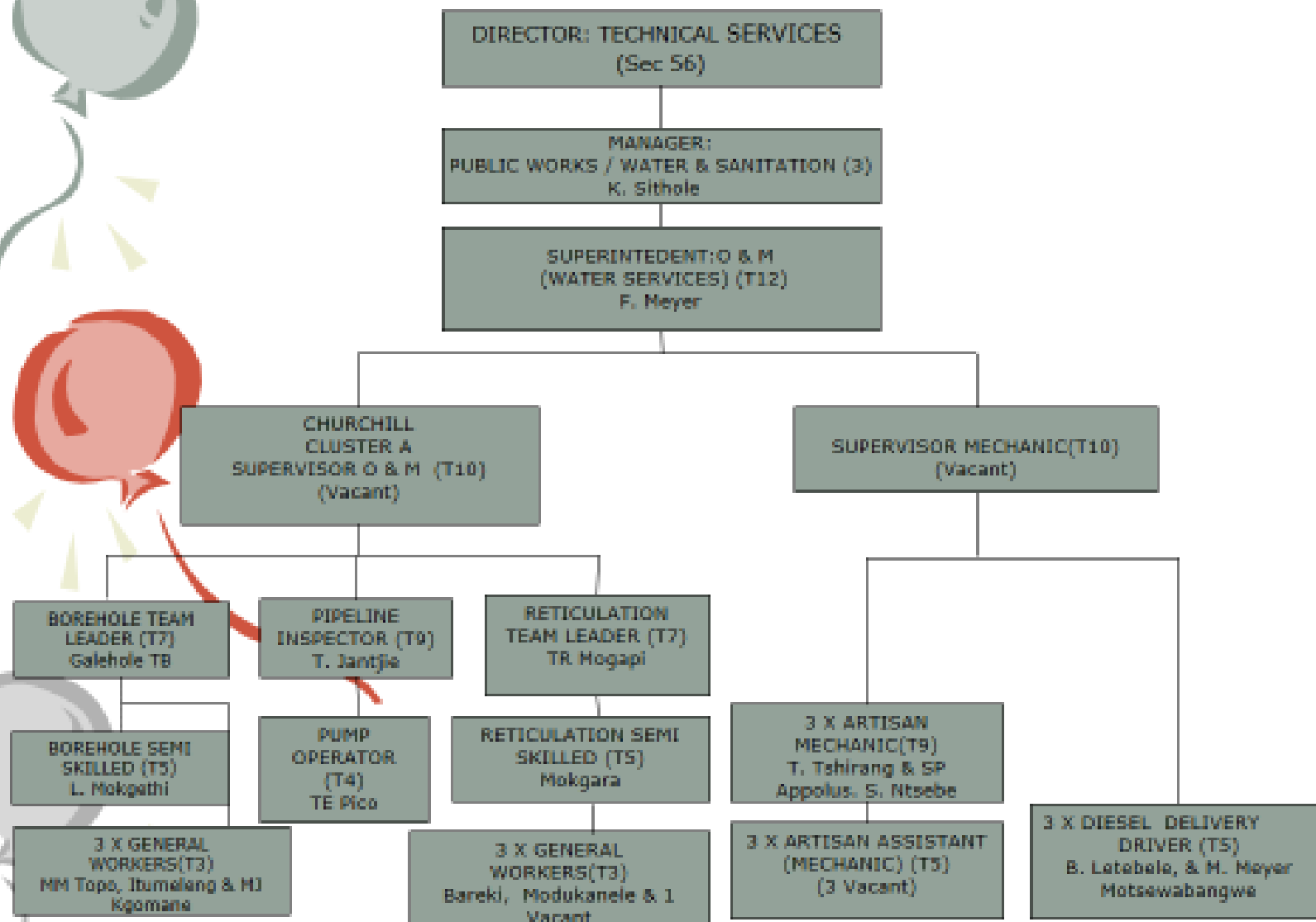
NO OF EMPLOYEES: 04

DETAILED STRUCTURE FOR THE DIRECTORATE: TECHNICAL SERVICES (WATER & SANITATION UNIT)



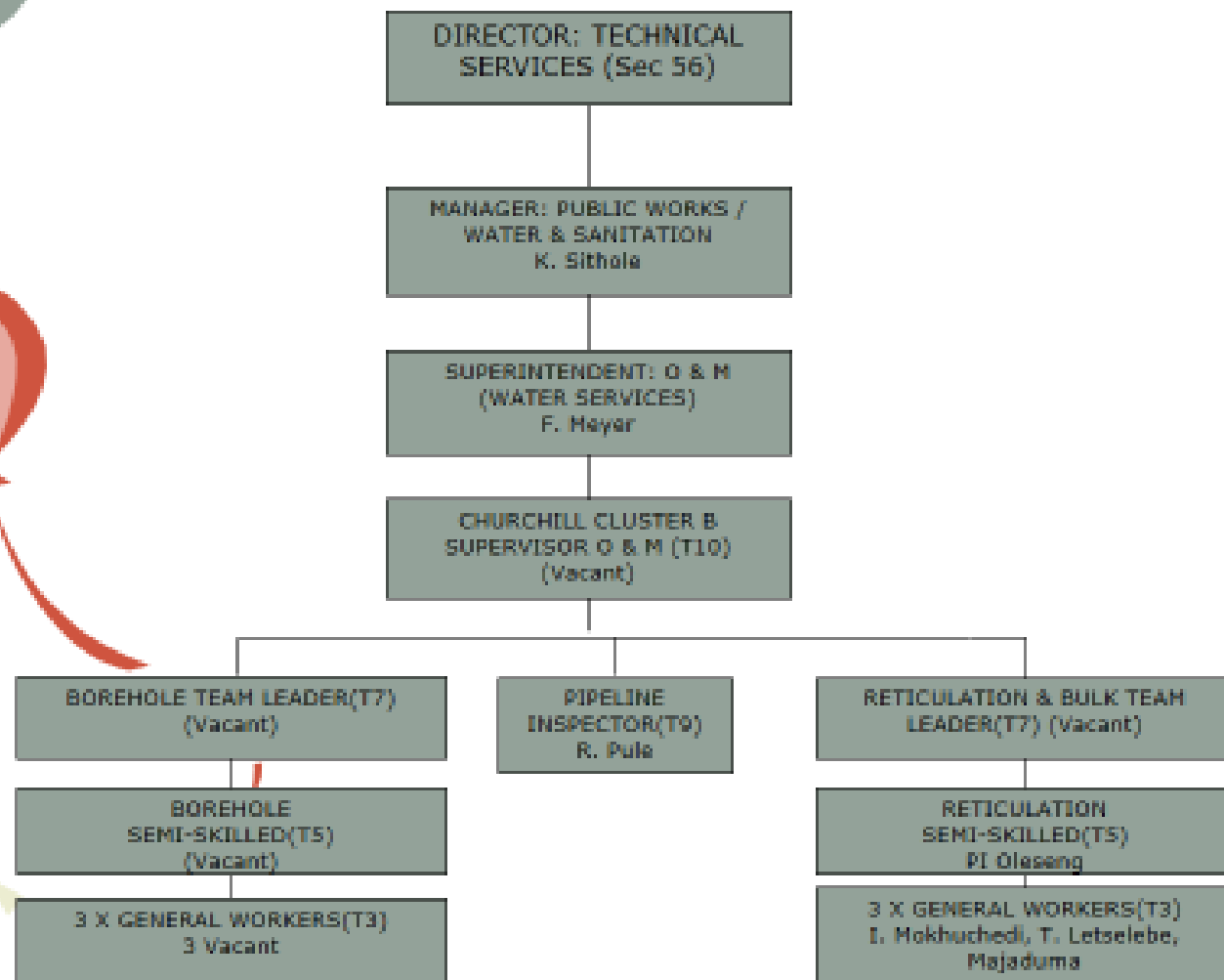
NO OF EMPLOYEES:123

DETAILED STRUCTURE FOR THE DIRECTORATE: TECHNICAL SERVICES (WATER & SANITATION UNIT)



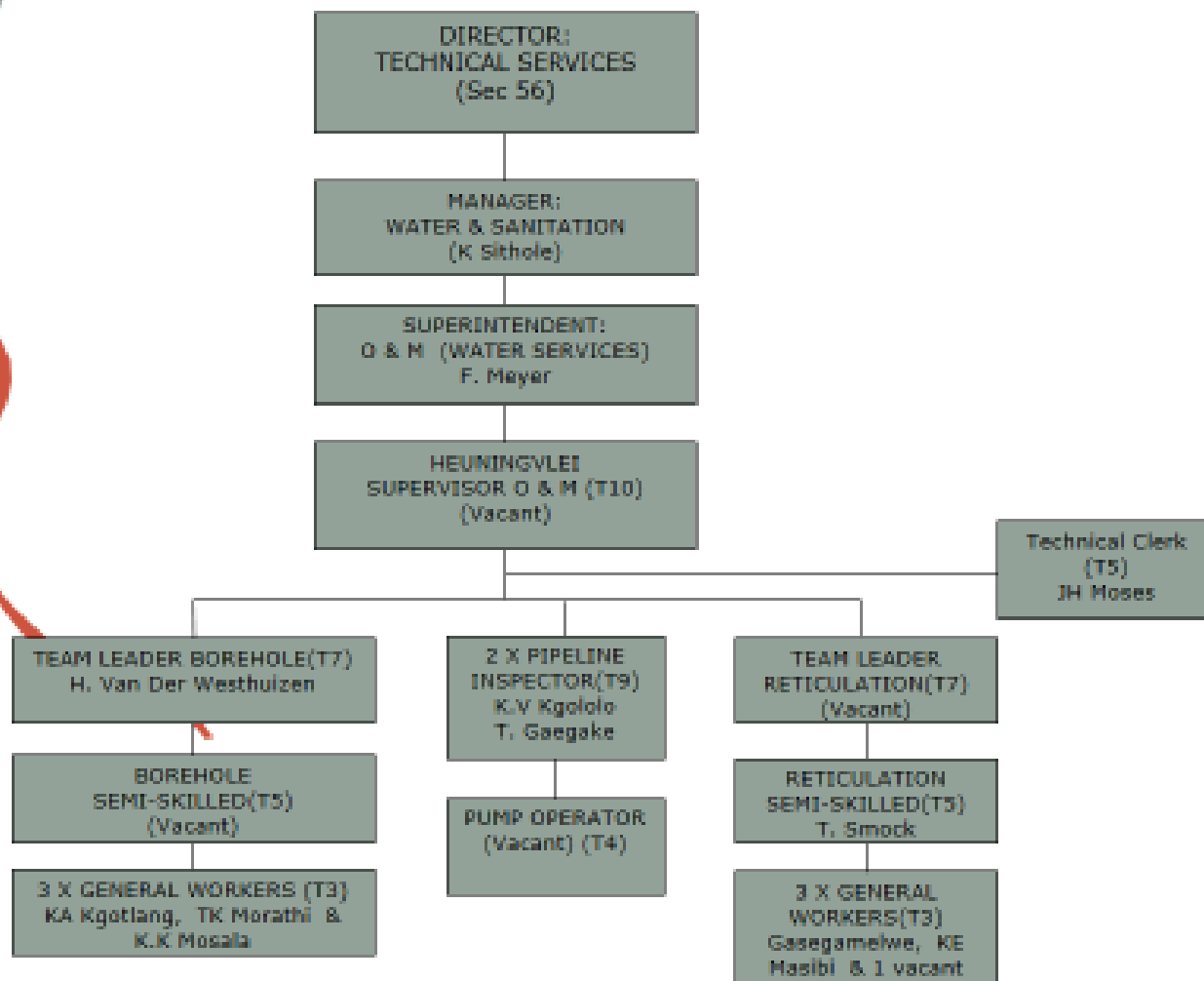
NO OF EMPLOYEES: 12

DETAILED STRUCTURE FOR THE DIRECTORATE: TECHNICAL SERVICES (WATER & SANITATION UNIT)



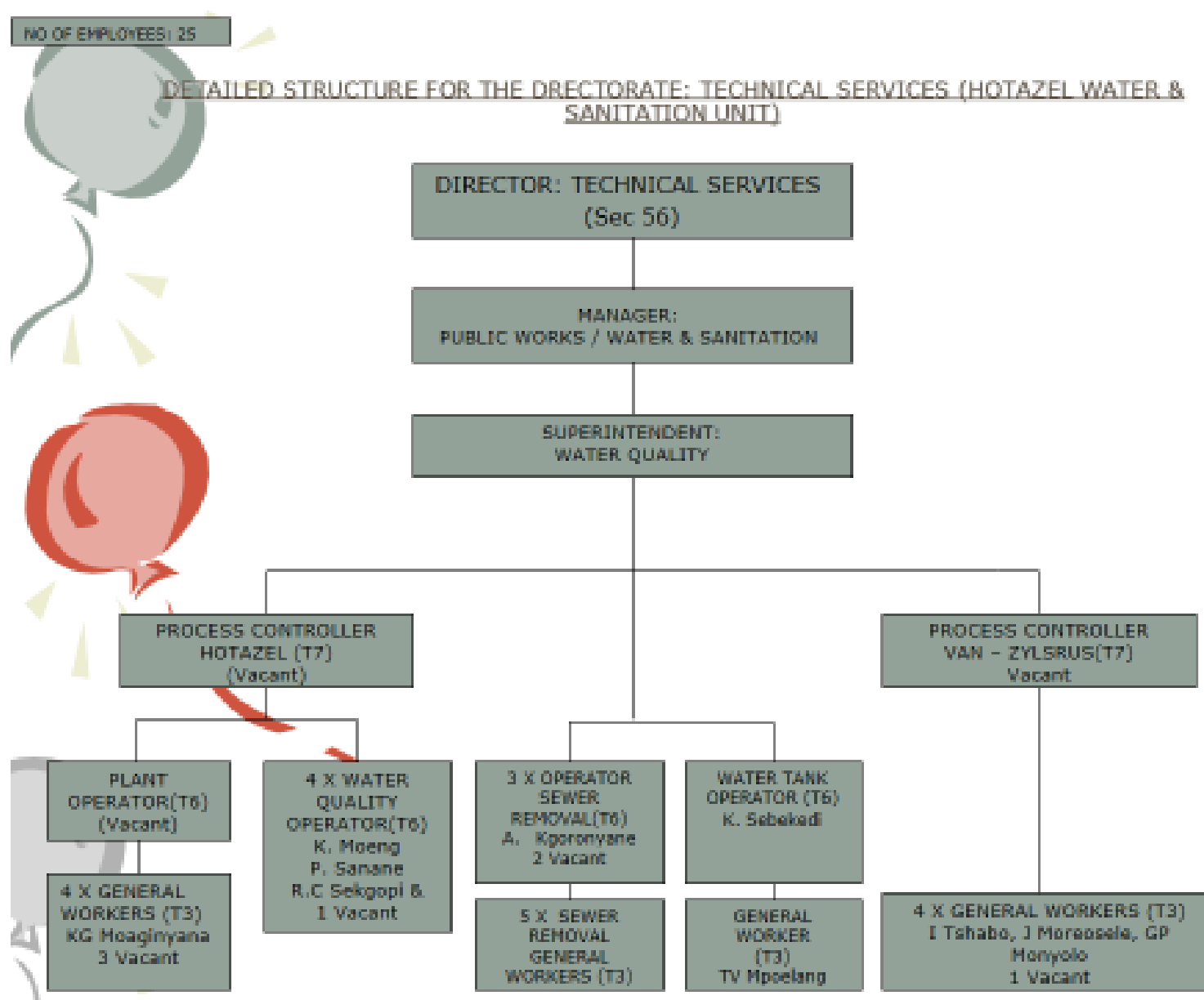
NO OF EMPLOYEES: 14

DETAILED STRUCTURE FOR THE DIRECTORATE: TECHNICAL SERVICES (WATER & SANITATION HEUNINGVLEI UNIT)



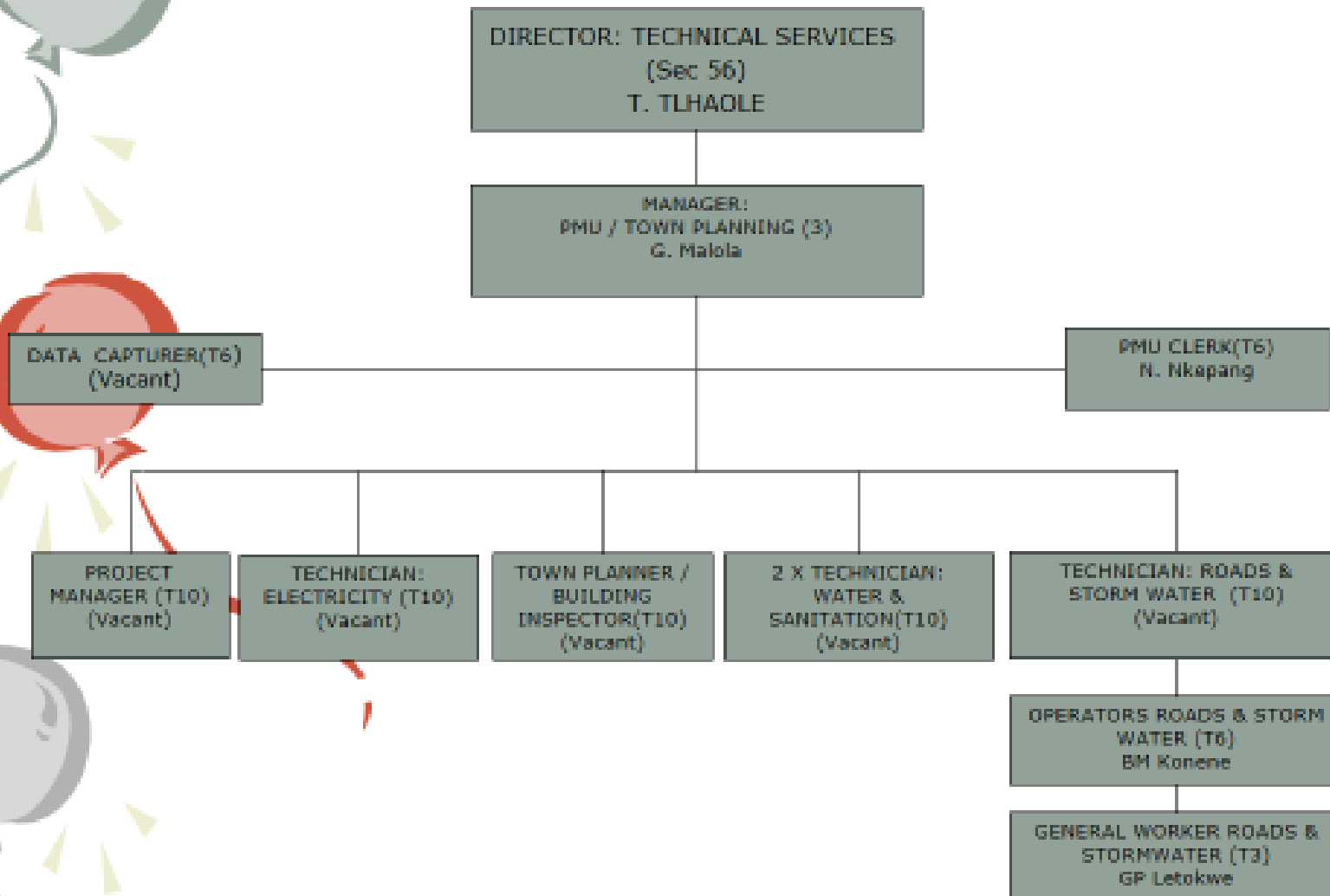
NO OF EMPLOYEES: 25

DETAILED STRUCTURE FOR THE DRECTORATE: TECHNICAL SERVICES (HOTAZEL WATER & SANITATION UNIT)



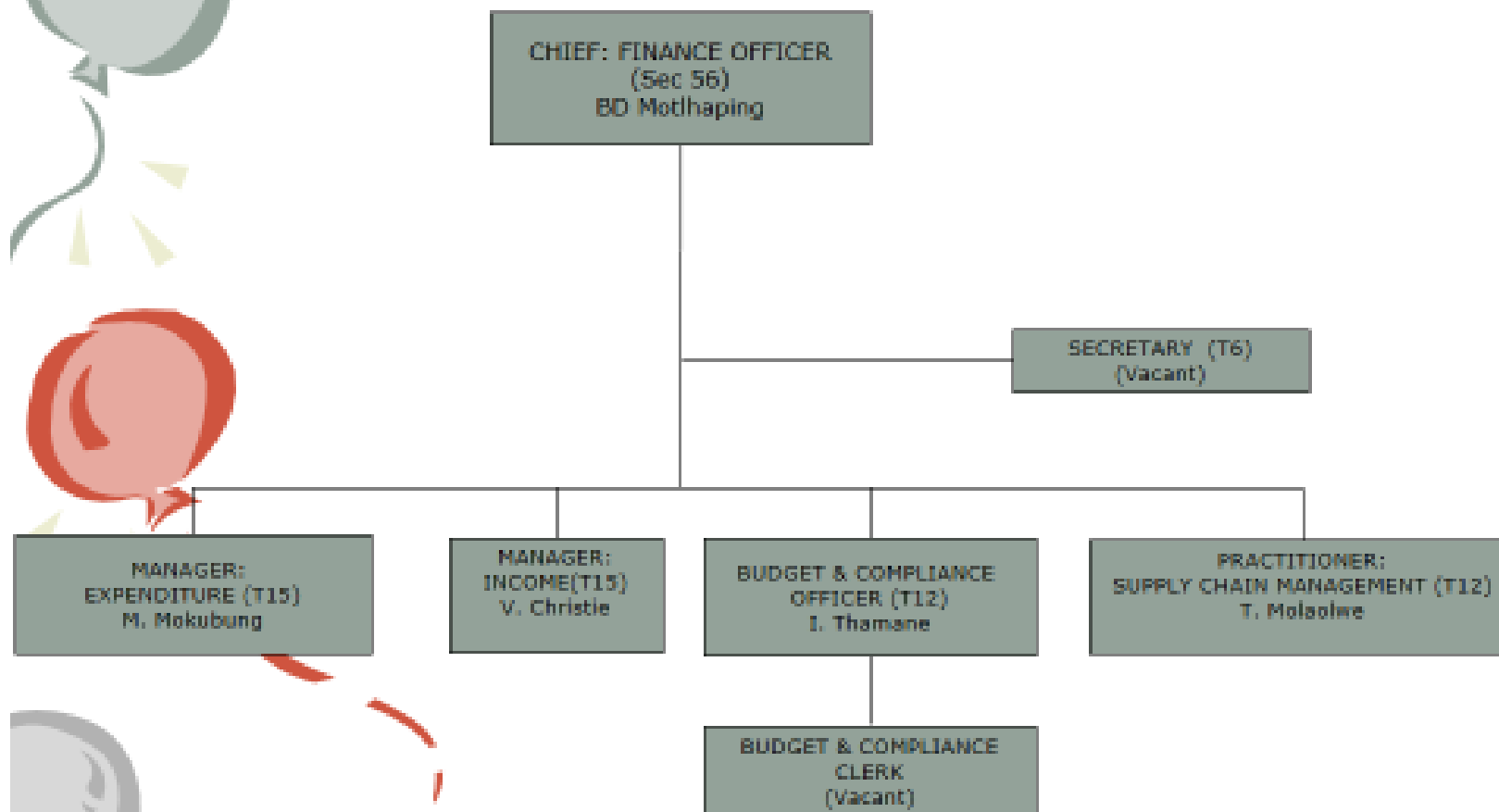
NO OF EMPLOYEES: 05

DETAILED STRUCTURE FOR THE DRECTORATE: TECHNICAL SERVICES



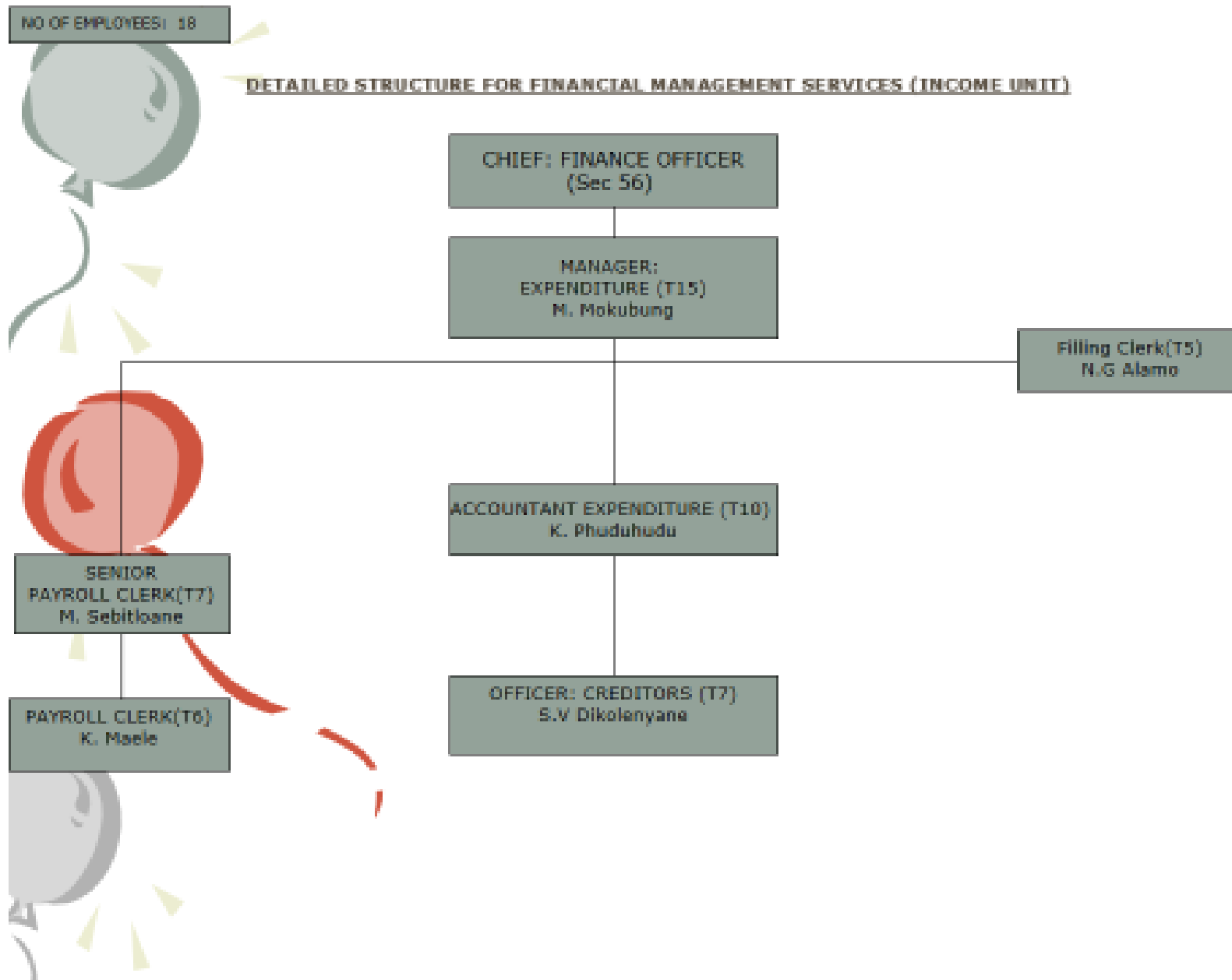
NO OF EMPLOYEES: 99

DETAILED STRUCTURE FOR THE DIRECTORATE: FINANCIAL SERVICES

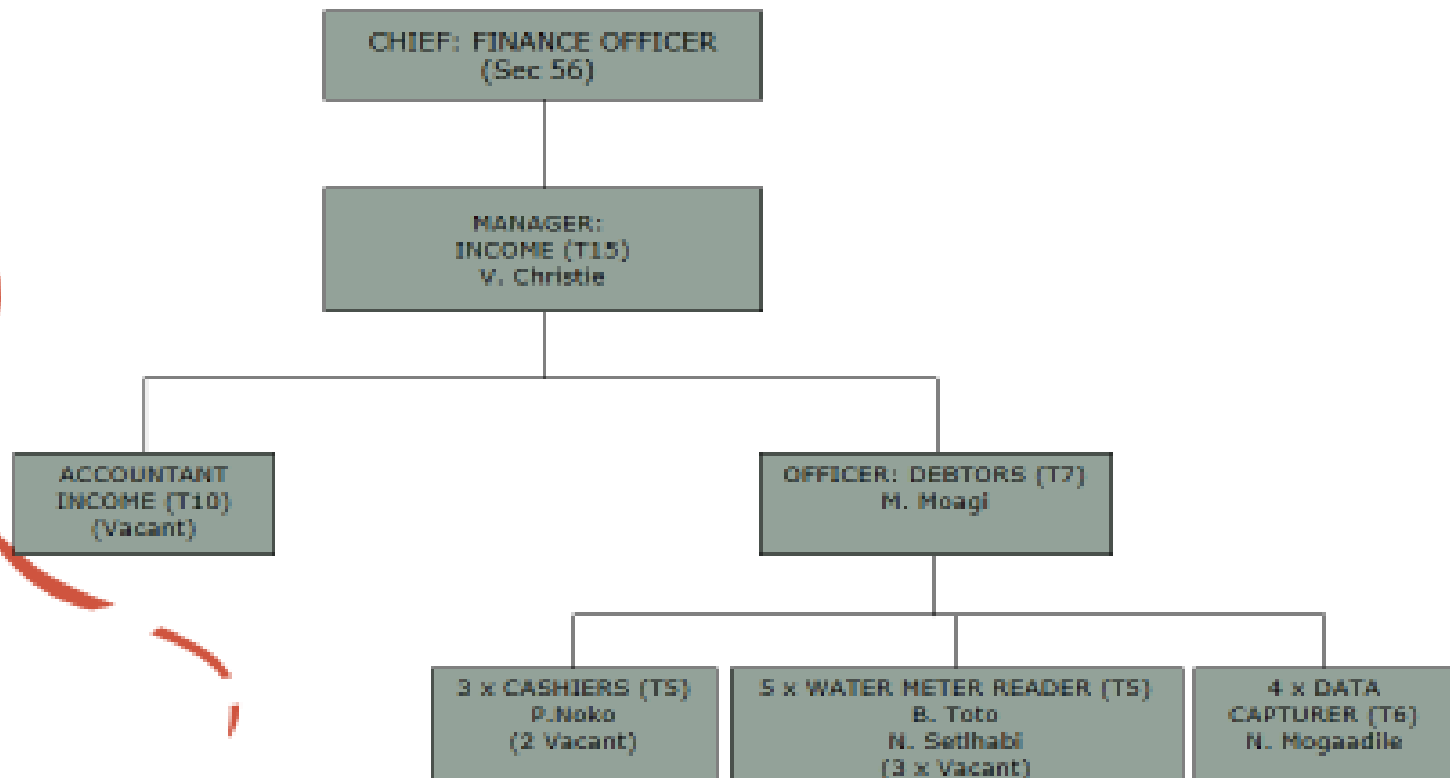


NO OF EMPLOYEES: 18

DETAILED STRUCTURE FOR FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES (INCOME UNIT)

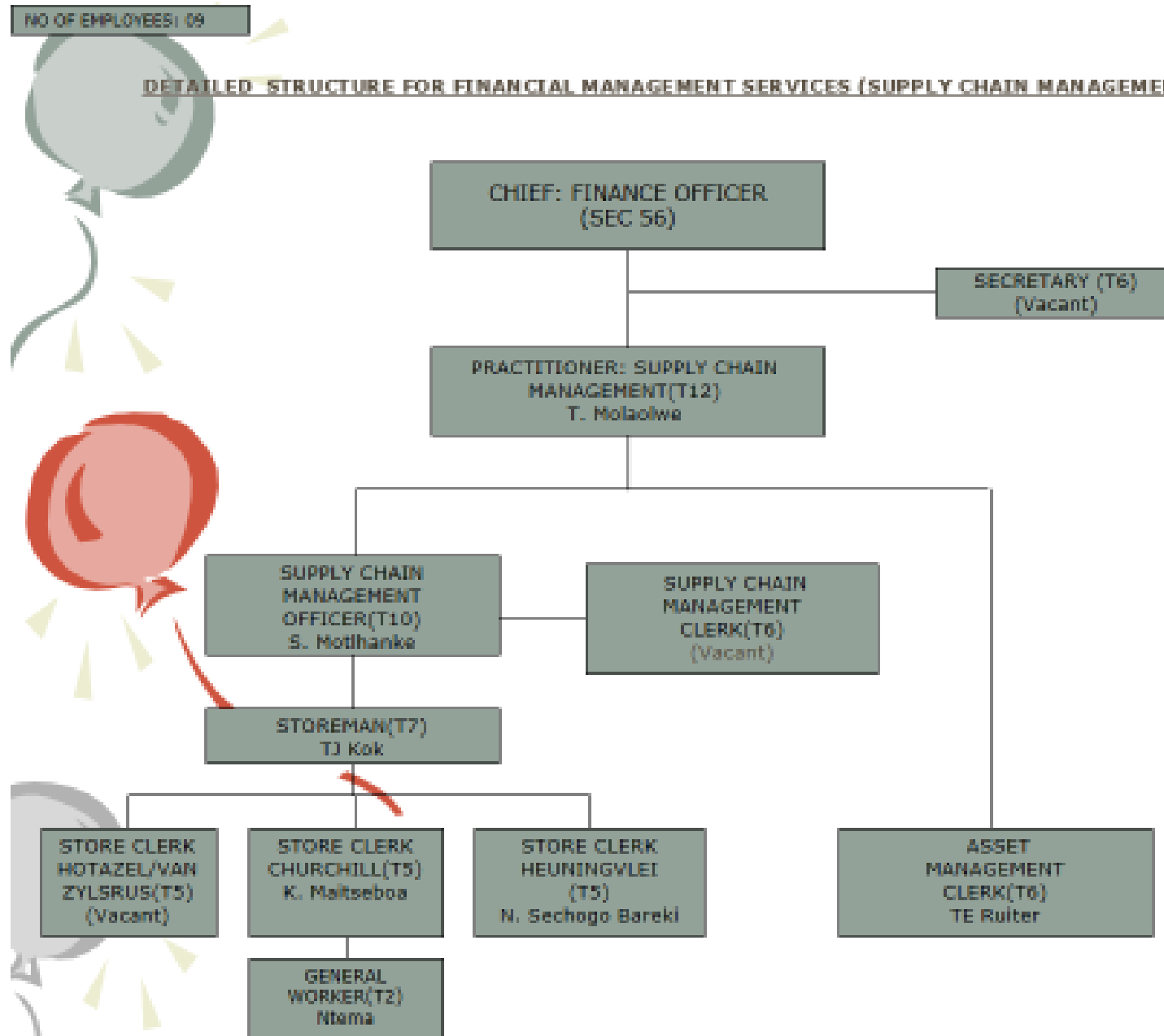


DETAILED STRUCTURE FOR FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES (EXPENDITURE UNIT)



NO OF EMPLOYEES: 09

DETAILED STRUCTURE FOR FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES (SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT UNIT)



NO OF EMPLOYEES: 05

DETAILED STRUCTURE FOR THE DIRECTORATE: COMMUNITY SERVICES

DIRECTOR: COMMUNITY SERVICES
(Sec 56)
KJ Mabudi

SECRETARY (T6)
Vacant

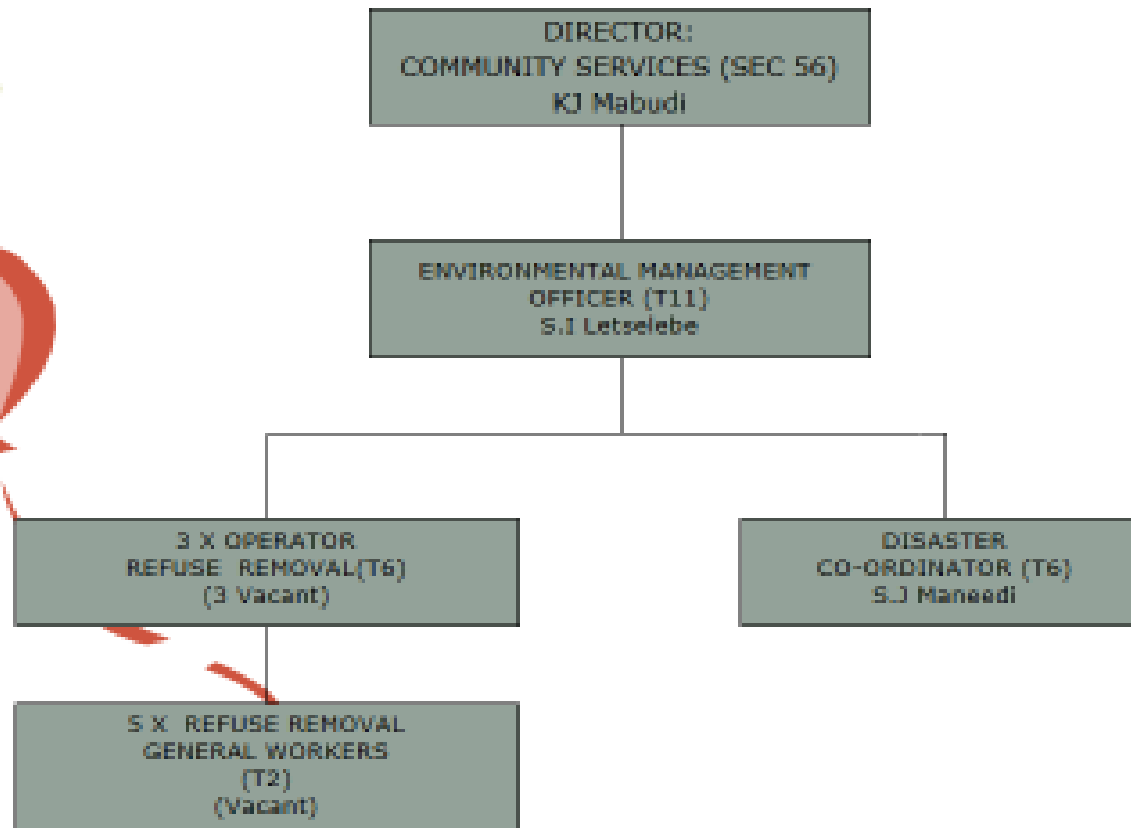
**ENVIROMENTAL MANAGEMENT
OFFICER (T11)**
S.I Letsellebe

**2 x EXAMINER: DRIVERS
LISENCES (T10)**
P. Gaobusiwe
G.F Seleka

**MANAGER:
HOUSING & SOCIAL FACILITY
(T13)**
J. Kamphulu

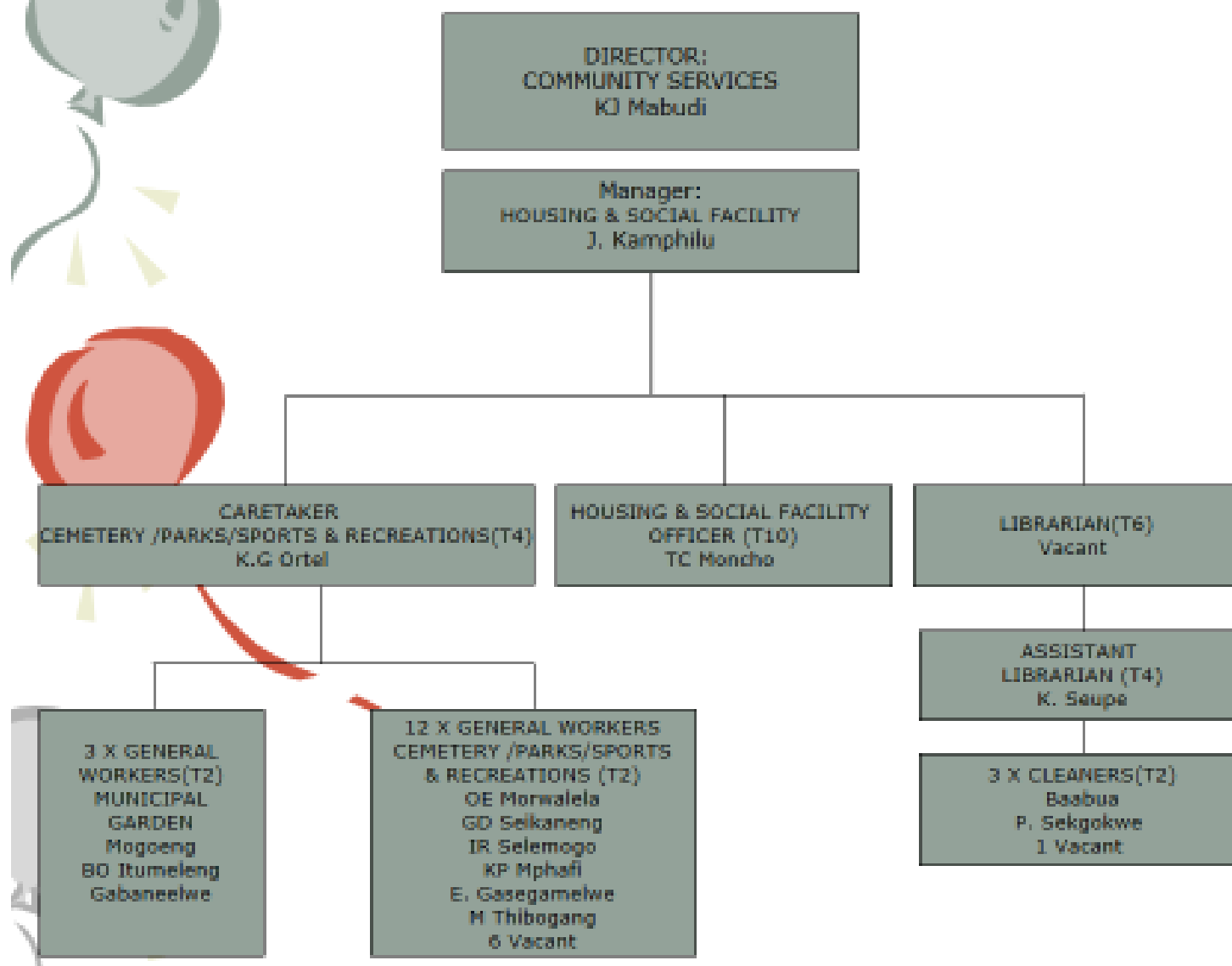
NO OF EMPLOYEES: 09

DETAILED STRUCTURE FOR THE DIRECTORATE: COMMUNITY SERVICES (REFUSE & WASTE UNIT)



NO OF EMPLOYEES: 22

DETAILED STRUCTURE FOR PARKS & RECREATION SERVICES



SECTION E

CHAPTER 5

15. KEY PERFORMANCE AREAS

There are five (5) Key Performance Areas (KPA's) in Local government sphere namely:

-  Basic Service Delivery
-  Local Economic Development (LED)
-  Municipal Transformation and Organizational Development
-  Municipal Finances and Financial Viability
-  Good Governance and Community participation

15.1 Basic Service Delivery

15.1.1 Water Infrastructure

According to the Joe Morolong Local Municipality Status of Water Services Development Plan there majority of our communities are still not receiving water. We are delivering water with our water trucks to 68 villages every two (2) weeks. The WSDP is currently being reviewed. We are still constructing infrastructure that will enable us to deliver water to every community. The national target for water is 94.7%

Loss of water due to aging infrastructure and illegal connections also contribute to our inability to extend access to water to all our communities. The reluctance to pay for water of services impacts negatively on our revenue collection.

None revenue water in Joe Morolong is very high is attributed to four main factors:

-  High volume of leakages which sometimes go unreported
-  Low rates of cost recovery
-  High wastage of water
-  Livestock drinking water meant for human consumption

15.1.2 Water quality

Our water quality still needs to be improved. We need to ensure that our borehole water is well managed and to the acceptable standards as provided for by legislation.

However there are major challenges that are facing the municipality in the provisioning of effective and efficient water services in the entire municipality, they range from:

-  Meeting our backlog which is 4680 as per the Census 2011 and are below the RDP standard
-  Operation and consistent maintenance of our water infrastructure
-  Inadequate data for the planning of operation and maintenance. We currently do not have an information system that enables us to prioritize
-  Cost recovery of bulk service
-  High water losses due to illegal connections
-  Aging water infrastructure

15.1.3 Water Quality Quarterly report

During the year 2012 a Service Level Agreement (SLA) was signed between JMLM and John Taolo Gaotsewe for water quality management due to lack of capacity from the JMLM. However, the functions of water testing were suspended in August 2012 by the district due to contractual disagreements with the JMLM.

In September 2013 the function of water quality management was reinstated by the JMLM as the water services authority with a limited budget. All the areas registered on the department of water affairs blue drop system had to be clustered according to the groundwater protocol to reduce number of villages or systems tested to suit available funds.

Villages were then clustered in 7 groups. Total number of sampling areas is 13 and sampled twice a month (26).

Table15.1.1: Water sampling: 1st quarter

Month	Samples taken	Samples tested	Samples failed	Remedial Actions taken for failed samples	Type of failure
Jul-13	26	26	0	Chemical dosing, re-sampling, informing communities to boil water	
Aug-13	26	26	0	Equipment, material and tools shortage	
Sep-13	26	26	0	Equipment, material and tools shortage	
TOTAL	78	78	0		

Month	Samples taken	Samples tested	Samples failed	Remedial Actions taken for failed samples	Type of failure
Oct-13	26	26	0	Equipment, material and tools shortage	
Nov-13	26	26	1	chemical dosing, re-sampling, informing communities to boil water	Chemical
Dec-13	26	26	2	chemical dosing, re-sampling, informing communities to boil water	Chemical

TOTAL	78	78	3		
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Table 5.7: water sampling 2nd quarter

Month	Samples taken	Samples tested	Samples failed	Remedial Actions taken for failed samples	Type of failure
Jan-14	26	26	6	chemical dosing, re-sampling, informing communities to boil water	Chemical
Feb-14	26	26	4	chemical dosing, re-sampling, informing communities to boil water	Chemical

Table 15.1.8: water sampling: 3rd quarter

Our areas of challenges where we experience frequent failures are:

- Churchill
- Loopeng
- Manyeding
- Magobing west

15.1.4 Operation and Maintenance

There is a lack of planned operations and maintenance of our infrastructure, instead maintenance is carried out on a reactive basis, as and when there is a need. This lack of the plan is caused by the low levels of capacity in our municipality. Some of our institutional problems in relation to O&M are:

- ✚ We require specialized skills, which we currently do not have and have got to employ the services of consultants
- ✚ None payment of services

Another of our challenge has been the lack of functioning system to water supply and sanitation systems. Due to the rural nature of our municipality, we are still constructing our infrastructure which will enable us to supply water. Our problem is exacerbated by lack of asset management plan to know what infrastructure is on the ground, condition of the infrastructure and our performance. The unit is currently operating using a bi-weekly plan.

Progress on the jobs attended in the year under review

Table 15.9: Jobs attended- 1st quarter

Month	No of job reports	No attended to	Outstanding	Reason for variance
Jul-13	602	591	11	Equipment, material and tools shortage
Aug-13	625	608	17	Equipment, material and tools shortage
Sep-13	512	498	14	Equipment, material and tools shortage
TOTAL	1739	1697	42	

Table 15.10: Jobs attended to: 2nd quarter

Month	No of job reports	No attended to	Outstanding	Reason for variance
Oct-13	613	599	14	Equipment, material and tools shortage
Nov-13	651	639	12	Equipment, material and tools shortage
Dec-13	603	591	12	Equipment, material and tools shortage
TOTAL	1867	1829	38	

Table 15.10: Jobs attended- 3rd quarter

Month	No of job reports	No attended to	Outstanding	Reason for variance
Jan-14	612	601	11	Equipment, material and tools shortage
Feb-14	523	510	13	Equipment, material and tools shortage

There are about 33 villages that are without access to water at all and below the RDP standard. Listed below is the names of the villages, the number of backlogs, the intervention that will be required and the budget for those communities to have access to water. We have a backlog of 910 households that still need to be given access to water.

Table 15.11: villages without water

No.	Settlement Name	No. HH Backlogs	Total HH	Existing source of water	Situation / Problem +	Interventions required		
						Type of Intervention	Time Frame +++++	Estimated Cost
1.	Dameros	Not Known	Not Known	Truck Delivery	No Reticulation, Source development and storage	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	Not Known
2.	Dihotshane	Not Known	Not Known	Truck Delivery	No Reticulation, Source development and storage	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	Not Known
3.	Ditlharapeng	13	15	1 Windmill and tap used	No Reticulation, Source development and storage	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	R708 000
4.	Diwatshane	22	22	Windmill and stand tap	Source development and reticulation needs	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	R852 000

5.	Gakhue	156	156	Windmill and stand tap	Source and reticulation needs	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	R2,996 000
6.	Gamakgatle	Not Known	Not Known	Truck Delivery	No Reticulation, Source development and storage			Not Known
7.	Ga Moheete	43	43	Windmill and stand tap	Source and reticulation needs	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	R1,188 000
8.	Ganghaai	Not Known	Not Known	Truck Delivery	No Reticulation, Source development and storage	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	Not Known
9.	Gamosokwane	Not Known	Not Known	Truck Delivery	No Reticulation, Source development and storage	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	Not Known
10.	Kanana	80	80	Use windmill with 2 stand taps currently	Reticulation needs and storage	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	R1,780 000
11.	Kgebetlwane	Not Known	Not Known	Truck Delivery	No Reticulation, Source development and storage	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	Not Known
12.	Khankhudung	42	80	Windmill and stand tap	Source and reticulation needs	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	R1,172 000
13.	Kiangkop	5	18	Windmill and stand tap	Source and reticulation needs	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	R580 000
14.	Kikahela	128	128	Windmill and stand tap/Truck tanker delivery	Source and reticulation needs	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	R2,548 000
15.	Kilokilo	Not Known	Not	Truck Delivery	No Reticulation, Source	New project to be	medium term	Not Known

			Known		development and storage	registered	(4-12months)	
16.	Logaganeng	Not Known	Not Known	Truck Delivery	No Reticulation, Source development and storage	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	Not Known
17.	Magobing West	Not Known	Not Known	Truck Delivery	No Reticulation, Source development and storage	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	Not Known
18.	Majanking	Not Known	Not Known	Truck Delivery	No Reticulation, Source development and storage	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	Not Known
19.	Makhubung	Not Known	Not Known	Truck Delivery	No Reticulation, Source development and storage	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	Not Known
20.	Makgaladi	Not Known	Not Known	Truck Delivery	No Reticulation, Source development and storage	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	Not Known
21.	Manaring	8	8	Windmill and stand tap	Source and reticulation needs	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	R628 000
22.	Manyeding	Not Known	Not Known	Truck Delivery	No Reticulation, Source development and storage	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	Not Known
23.	Mosekeng	Not Known	Not Known	Truck Delivery	No Reticulation, Source	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	Not Known

					development and storage			
24.	Moseohatshe	58	58	Windmill and stand tap	Source and reticulation needs	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	R1,428 000
25.	Motlhoeng	23	23	Windmill and stand tap	Source and reticulation needs	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	R868 000
26.	Pompong	Not Known	Not Known	Truck Delivery	No Reticulation, Source development and storage	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	Not Known
27.	Segwaneng	134	134	Windmill and stand tap/ MIG BP submitted	Source and reticulation needs	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	R2,644 000
28.	Setshwatshwaneng	59	68	Windmill and stand tap/ MIG BP submitted	Source and reticulation needs	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	R1,444 000
29.	Slough	67	487	Windmill and stand tap/ MIG BP submitted	Source and reticulation needs	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	R1,572 000
30.	Wateraar	24	24	Windmill and stand tap/ MIG BP submitted	Source and reticulation needs	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	R884 000
31.	Wesselsvlei	32	32	Windmill and stand tap/ MIG BP submitted	Source and reticulation needs	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	R1,012 000
32.	Wilstead	16	16	Windmill and stand tap/ MIG BP submitted	Source and reticulation needs	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	R756 000
33.	Wingate	Not Known	Not Known	Truck Delivery	No Reticulation, Source development and storage	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	Not Known

	TOTALS	910 (Known)	1392 (Known)					
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15.1.5 COMMUNITIES REQUIRING EXTENSION TO EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE

The communities and **61 villages** falling within this category are mostly those areas that have been serviced with basic water infrastructure in the past, but there were some new extensions or scattered households falling OUTSIDE the existing water reticulation infrastructure and 200 meter to the nearest water point or stand tap.

Table 15.12: Extension to infrastructure

No.	Settlement Name	No. HH Backlogs	Total HH	Situation / Problem +	Interventions required		
					Type of Intervention	Time Frame ++++	Estimated Cost
1.	Battlemount	24	70	Reticulation extension; Households scattered	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	R384 000
2.	Bojela potsane	4	44	Reticulation extension; Households scattered	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	R64 000
3.	Bosra	3	145	Reticulation extension; Households	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	R48 000

				scattered			
4.	Bush Buck	2	40	Reticulation extension; Households scattered	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	R32 000
5.	Cahar	36	105	Reticulation extension; Households scattered	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	R576 000
6.	Camden	81	803	Reticulation extension; Households scattered	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	R1,296 000
7.	Cassel	150	1,139	Reticulation extension; Households scattered	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	R2,400 000
8.	Churchill	9	167	Reticulation extension; Households scattered	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	R144 000
9.	Colston	5	104	Reticulation extension; Households scattered	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	R80 000
10.	Deurward	42	415	Reticulation extension; Households scattered	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	R672 000
11.	Dikhing	9	155	Reticulation	New project to	medium term	R144 000

				extension; Households scattered	be registered	(4-12months)	
12.	Dinyaneng	2	43	Reticulation extension; Households scattered	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	R32 000
13.	Dithakong	150	693	Reticulation extension; Households scattered	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	R2,400 000
14.	Dockson	21	102	Reticulation extension; Households scattered	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	R336 000
15.	Esperanza	2	99	Reticulation extension; Households scattered	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	R32 000
16.	Gadiboe	33	148	Households scattered; Eskom connection outstanding	Increase MIG allocation or grant funding	medium term (4-12months)	R528 000
17.	Galothhare	1	170	Reticulation extension; Households scattered	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	R16 000
18.	Gamadubu	84	149	Reticulation extension; Households	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	R1,344 000

				scattered			
19.	Gamokatedi	96	121	Reticulation extension; Households scattered	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	R1,536 000
20.	Gamothibi	5	91	Reticulation extension; Households scattered	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	R80 000
21.	Ganap	11	138	Reticulation extension; Households scattered	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	R176 000
22.	Gapitia	10	100	Reticulation extension; Households scattered	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	R160 000
23.	Ga-Sehunelo Wyk 1	1	7	Reticulation extension; Households scattered	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	R16 000
24.	Ga-Sehunelo Wyk 4	19	45	Reticulation extension; Households scattered	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	R304 000
25.	Ga-Sehunelo Wyk 9	1	67	Reticulation extension; Households scattered	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	R16 000
26.	Gasese	8	273	Reticulation	New project to	medium term	R128 000

				extension; Households scattered	be registered	(4-12months)	
27.	Gatshekedi	2	46	Reticulation extension; Households scattered	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	R32 000
28.	Heiso	15	119	Reticulation extension; Households scattered	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	R240 000
29.	Keang/ Dihotsane	1	49	Reticulation extension; Households scattered	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	R16 000
30.	Kokfontein	Not Known	Not Known	Reticulation extension; Households scattered	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	Not Known
31.	Laxey	11	856	Reticulation extension; Households scattered	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	R176 000
32.	Logobate	26	196	Reticulation extension; Households scattered	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	R416 000
33.	Loopeng	43	362	Reticulation extension; Households	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	R688 000

				scattered			
34.	Lothlakajaneng	19	230	Reticulation extension; Households scattered	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	R304 000
35.	Magwagwe	1	199	Reticulation extension; Households scattered	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	R16 000
36.	Mamebe	Not Known	Not Known	Reticulation extension; Households scattered	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	Not Known
37.	March	3	71	Reticulation extension; Households scattered	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	R48 000
38.	Masankong	16	115	Reticulation extension; Households scattered	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	R256 000
39.	Mathanthanyaneng North	44	76	Reticulation extension; Households scattered	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	R704 000
40.	Mathanthanyaneng South	1	50	Reticulation extension; Households scattered	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	R16 000
41.	Matlabanelong	3	98	Reticulation	New project to	medium term	R48 000

				extension; Households scattered	be registered	(4-12months)	
42.	Mentu	3	57	Reticulation extension; Households scattered	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	R48 000
43.	Metsimantsi Wyk 1	14	41	Reticulation extension; Households scattered	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	R224 000
44.	Metsimantsi Wyk 3	3	76	Reticulation extension; Households scattered	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	R48 000
45.	Metsimantsi Wyk 4	9	51	Reticulation extension; Households scattered	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	R144 000
46.	Metsimantsi Wyk 5	11	11	Reticulation extension; Households scattered	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	R176 000
47.	Metsimantsi Wyk 6	1	50	Reticulation extension; Households scattered	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	R16 000
48.	Metsimantsi Wyk 7	10	10	Reticulation extension; Households	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	R160 000

				scattered			
49.	Metswetsaneng	3	146	Reticulation extension; Households scattered	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	R48 000
50.	Ntswaneng	15	80	Reticulation extension; Households scattered	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	R240 000
51.	Ntswelengwe	31	240	Reticulation extension; Households scattered	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	R496 000
52.	Padstow	3	277	Reticulation extension; Households scattered	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	R48 000
53.	Penryn	5	169	Reticulation extension; Households scattered	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	R80 000
54.	Permonkie	1	62	Reticulation extension; Households scattered	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	R16 000
55.	Radiatsongwa	23	23	Reticulation extension; Households scattered	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	R368 000
56.	Rusfontein Wyk 10	2	101	Reticulation	New project to	medium term	R32 000

				extension; Households scattered	be registered	(4-12months)	
	Segwaneng	Not Known	Not Known	Reticulation extension; Households scattered	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	Not Known
58.	Tsineng	10	488	Reticulation extension; Households scattered	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	R160 000
59.	Tsineng Kop	2	26	Reticulation extension; Households scattered	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	R32 000
60.	Tzaneen	38	140	Reticulation extension; Households scattered	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	R608 000
61.	Zero	29	46	Reticulation extension; Households scattered	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12months)	R464 000
	TOTALS	1207 (Known)	9994 (Known)				

15.1.6 COMMUNITIES WITH ACCESS TO INFRASTRUCTURE BUT NO ACCESS TO WATER BECAUSE OF SOURCE PROBLEMS.

The focus of this category includes developing a bulk water supply scheme, developing a new water resource scheme or connecting to an existing water resource. Currently there is a Department of Water Affairs (DWA) Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant (RBIG) bulk water project under construction in the Heuningvlei area. This is only one of many phases to improve the availability of ground water as part of addressing the water needs. 11 villages have access to infrastructure but no access to water due to source problems, they are listed below.

Table 15.13: No access to water

No.	Settlement Name	No. HH Backlogs	Total HH	Situation / Problem +	Required Interventions		
					Type of Intervention	Time Frame+++	Estimated Cost
1.	Bendell	620	620	Reticulation in place. Source and storage problems	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12 months)	R9,920 000
2.	Deurham	380	380	O & M issues/source development; MIG BP submitted	Approval of MIG application and additional funding required	medium term (4-12 months)	R6,080 000
3.	Ditshipeng	5	141	O & M issues; Additional boreholes to be connected.	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12 months)	R80 000
4.	Eiffel Klein Eiffel	206	1237	Water Source	Source to be developed	medium term (4-12 months)	R 640 000.00
5.	Ellendale	73	143	Source and reticulation needs; Households scattered/ Additional source	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12 months)	R1,168 000

6.	Heuningvlei	860	860	development No Bulk/ No reticulation	Funding of internal network and storage not part of the RBIG project	medium term (4-12 months)	R13,760 000
7.	Magobing	512	512	Source and storage problems; Reticulation in place	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12 months)	R8,192 000
8.	Magojaneng	500	500	Source and storage problems; Reticulation in place	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12 months)	R8,000 000
9.	Mahukubung	116	116	Reticulation extension/ Dry source/ Households scattered/ Tanker water.	New project to be registered	medium term (4-12 months)	R1,856 000
10.	Rusfontein Wyk 9	10	31	Reticulation and source development	Additional funding allocation needs	medium term (4-12 months)	R160 000
11.	Shalaneng	26	130	No Bulk/ No reticulation	Funding of internal network and storage not part of the RBIG project	medium term (4-12 months)	R416 000
	TOTALS	3308	4670				

25 of our villages have got aging water infrastructure and if this has got to be addressed as it will cause problems of the shortage of water. The names of the villages are as follows:

Bojela potsang, Bosra, Bothithong, Colston, Deurham, Deurward, Dikhing, Dinokaneng, Gadiboe, Gamokatedi, Gamothibi, Ganap, Gasehunelo wyk 7, Kgebetlwane, Kokfontein, Laxey, Loopeng, Magaladi, Manyeding, March, Masilabetsane, Mosekeng, Motlhoeng, Samsokol and Segwaneng

Our municipality is a Water Services Authority (WSA). There is a draft Operations and Maintenance plan in place, the municipality is reviewing it with the assistance of MISA. There are some institutions connected to the municipality reticulation and metered, those which are not connected are supplied using a water tanker.

We do have the Water Services Development Plan and it is reviewing annually. There are two plants for waste water in Vanzylsrus and Hotazel. The Vanzylsrus plant is fully operational and the Hotazel one require the upgrade of the plant and the reticulation system.

15.1.7Challenges

Both our plant require qualified process controllers and qualified operators. The Hotazel plant require upgrade of the plant and reticulation system, this leads to operation and maintenance being a challenge.

15.2 SANITATION

Sanitation falls within the priority of the municipality. We are however faced with the challenge that due to the shortage or lack of water infrastructure, we are unable to provide adequate sanitation to our communities. We have 4608 households which are below the RDP standard. Vanzylsrus and Hotazel are the only areas that have water borne system in the whole municipality. In all our rural areas only dry sanitation is found. The municipality is using VIP and UDS which is dependent on the groundwater protocol. National target for sanitation is 84.3%

The state of our sanitation presents a challenge to our Council. We are being heavily subsidized through the MIG. Of the 23 707 households we have in the municipality as per the Census 2011, 4 608 households still have sanitation backlog.

On Hotazel and Vanzylsrus have flush water connected to the sewer system, which is 1 424 households. This accounts for less than 5% of the total households of our municipality.

Challenges related to sanitation:

- ✚ Inadequate sanitation services
- ✚ High percentage of pit latrines
- ✚ Lack of bulk sewer and networks
- ✚ Possible contamination of the underground water resource

The profile of Joe Morolong's access to sanitary services as extracted from the 2013/14 IDP report is given in Table 2.2 below

Table 2.2: Sanitary Services Accessibility (Source 2011 Census)

RDP standard				Below RDP			Other	Unspec ified	Total Numb er of House holds
Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	Flush toilet (with septic tank)	Chemical toilet	Pit toilet with ventila tion (VIP)	Pit toilet without ventilati on	Bucket toilet	None			
1424	308	399	9563	8691	469	2432	421	-	23707

According to the information available the backlog is as follows:

SERVICE DELIVERY	CURRENT STATUS	BACKLOG	SOURCE OF FUNDING
SANITATION	Currently 19 027 of 23 707 (80%) households have access to sanitation	4 680 households are below RDP level (pit latrine)	DWA / MIG

Table 15.14: Priority list for sanitation

Priority List for Rural Sanitation Programme		
WARD	VILLAGE	TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS
1	Heuningvlei	747
2	Garapoana	17
3	Penryn	173
3	Bosra	130
3	March	71
4	Magobing West	40
4	Vanzylsrus	150
5	Tsineng	489
5	Gasese	412
5	Matoro	28
5	Maipeing	22
6	Mosekeng	26
6	Sprinza	98
6	Kokfontein	44
6	Ellendale	140
6	Wyk 9	31
6	Radiatsongwa	23

6	Wyk 4	41
7	Wyk 7	47
8	Bendel	612
10	Gammadubu	149
12	Dithakong	1471
13	Bailybrits	32
13	Damros	124
13	Takeng	188
14	Wesselsvlei	32
14	Tzaneen	50

15.3 WASTE MANAGEMENT

The only areas that are without solid waste removal are all the villages in our municipality. We are only removing waste at Hotazel and Vanzylsrus which constitutes less than 5% of the households of our municipality. Our challenge as a Municipality is that we do not have a licensed Landfill site, we are in the process of acquiring it. National target for waste management is 72%.

15.3.1 WASTE DISPOSAL

The Municipality is in the process of developing Waste Management Plan, the plan will detail how we will dispose of all waste we are collecting from residential areas and business. The plan will be ready for adoption in December 2014 and will be implemented from January 2015.

We are in the process of licensing the landfill site at Hotazel and the application for license will be submitted to the relevant department on June 2014.

Currently there is a contracted service for waste disposal at Hotazel and it has been contracted since it was transferred from the John Taolo District Municipality until to date.

Our challenge is that we do not have a licensed landfill site as a municipality. Challenges in relation to waste disposal. The lack of resources in terms of the compactor and waste collection truck is hampering us in providing quality services.

15.4 ELECTRICITY

We are not a licensed electricity distributor. However we have made the application to NERSA for us to be an accredited electricity distributor, this will enable the municipality be able to generate more income from the revenue generated from selling electricity.

We are in the process of establishing a fully functional electricity unit, at the moment we have one official. Their main task will be to deal with electrical problems that we experiencing.

We are in the process of obtaining a license with assistance from NERSA. We are currently distributing electricity for the Hotazel and Vanzylsrus.

15.5 ROADS

The Roads Management Plan is currently being developed which will be ready during the next financial year. We are only responsible for some access and internal roads,

the Department of Public Works, Roads and Transport is mainly responsible for all the major roads including the regional and national roads.

During the development of the Roads Management Plan, categorizing of roads will be addressed.

Our challenges are:

- + The construction of our internal and access roads
- + Huge backlogs of the construction of internal roads that need to be maintained and upgraded
- + Our roads being in a bad state especially during the rainy season
- + More than 80% of our roads are gravel
- + Consistent breaking down of our plant for roads maintenance
- + Lack of reliable public transport system

15.6 BASIC SERVICES: COMMUNITY SERVICES

15.6.1 SOCIAL SERVICES

15.6.1.1 Housing

The Census 2011 reported a decline in our population by - 0, 9%, as our residents are moving to areas where there is a lot of economic activity. We do not own any land in our jurisdiction. Most of the land either belongs to the state or falls under the jurisdiction of the Tribal leaders, this to some extent creates problems in terms of planning and the expansion of settlement areas. Our good relations with the tribal authority has enabled us to deliver houses to the people without any challenges.

We have been able to deliver houses to qualifying beneficiaries. **This year 520 houses were built.**

15.6.1.2 Health

As promulgated in the Constitution, Schedule 4 Part A. Health Services, Education and Welfare services are functional areas of National and Provincial legislative competencies. Currently as the municipality we are involved with the department of health by interacting with them during our IDP Representative Forum. Quarterly reports are given on the performance of the department. The Department was not consistent in attending IDP Rep Forum meetings during the beginning of the year, but this has changed and they are now participating fully.

We have a total of 28 health facilities in our municipality with only 1 not functional. These facilities service the entire population. We don't have a hospital.

Table 15.15: Clinics

NO	NAME OF THE CLINIC
1.	Cassel CHC
2.	Bendel clinic
3.	Bothithong clinic
4.	Ditshipeng clinic
5.	Glenred clinic
6.	Heuningvlei clinic
7.	Mosalashuping Baicomedi clinic
8.	Perth clinic
9.	Kamden
10.	Bothetheletsa clinic
11.	Churchill clinic
12.	Dithakong clinic
13.	Deurward clinic
14.	Gasehunelo clinic
15.	Logobate clinic
16.	Manyeding clinic

17.	Mecwetsaneng clinic
18.	Pietersham clinic
19.	Loopeng CHC
20.	Gadiboe clinic
21.	Laxey clinic
22.	Metsimantsi
23.	Padstow clinic
24.	Penryn clinic
25.	Rusfontein clinic
26.	Tsineng clinic
27.	Vanzylsrus clinic
28.	Deurham (not functional)

The Policy on Quality Health Care in South Africa (2007) which was released by the Department of Health says that achieving quality health care system requires the National commitment to measure, improve and maintain high-quality health care for all its citizens.

Services that are provided by our health facilities are Comprehensive primary health care services, Ante natal and post natal clinics, child health, reproductive health and maternity services.

The Northern Cape Department of Health has identified preventative health as a key priority in combating disease through community participation, public advocacy and health screening in order to prevent morbidity and mortality.

Our District not only lacks medical care but eye care and oral care are also grossly neglected, there are only 3 public sector dentists in the entire region serving the same population and No Optometrist in the entire district in the public sector.

Essentially this means there is no eye screening and treatable causes of blindness are left undiagnosed and many children fail and drop out of school due to poor vision which is correctable thus impacting on employability and the economy as a whole. Many dental caries are left untreated due to lack of knowledge and lack adequate access to dental care thus mass dental screening with onsite treatment will assist in offsetting this and prevent unnecessary loss.

The John Taolo Gaetsewe Developmental Trust launched the “Re A Fola Health Promotion” in 2012. In 2013 the project was rolled out in JMLM each visits had a health promotion workshop with a target of 300 people where HIV/AIDS, TB, Hypertension, various cancers and healthy lifestyle were discussed and promoted with interactive sessions, and learning material was distributed.

The following villages benefited from the services and other neighbouring villages were also invited 2013:

-  Bendel
-  Bothetheletsa
-  Bothitong
-  Cassel
-  Colston
-  Camdel
-  Dithakong
-  Ditshipeng
-  Ditshoswaneng
-  Gamorona
-  Heuningvlei
-  Laxey
-  Logobate
-  Loopeng
-  Madibeng
-  Manyeding
-  Metswetswaneng
-  Padstow
-  Penryn
-  Vanzylsrus

The challenge with our public health services is that none of them operate 24 hours and some are closed on weekends and this possess a major threat to the lives of our

communities. The limited operation time possess problems to communities who want to access these facilities after normal office hours

Other challenges include:

- ✚ Vastness of the area not all the people will have access to health services when they need it
- ✚ Limited services being offered
- ✚ Distances that people have to travel before receiving services
- ✚ No ambulances nearby
- ✚ Not all villages have clinics or health centres
- ✚ Poor road networks hampers the prompt response to emergencies

15.6.2 Education

Education has been identified as one of the priorities of government. Low literacy levels as indicated in the Census 2011 makes it difficult for the populace to get jobs which will pay them well. Access to quality education is important as it contributes to the breaking of poverty cycle.

The Department of Education was not actively participating in the IDP Rep Forum from the beginning of our financial year, but this has improved significantly as they are now consistent in their attendance.

List of all the schools in our municipal area

Table 15.16: Primary Schools

NO	NAME OF SCHOOL	LOCATION	PHASE
1.	Baithaopi Primary School	Gakhoe	Primary
2.	Bareki Primary School	Gata-Lwa-Tlou	Primary
3.	Batsweletse Primary School	Kampaneng	Primary
4.	Bogare Primary School	Logaganeng	Primary
5.	Bogosieng Lekwe Primary School	Deerward	Primary
6.	Bojelakgomo Primary School	Laxey	Primary
7.	Bothetheletsa Primary School	Bothetheletsa	Primary
8.	Cardington Primary School	Cardington	Primary
9.	Dutton Primary School	Eiffel	Primary
10.	Edigang Primary School	Suurdig	Primary
11.	Ethel Primary School	Klein Eiffel	Primary

12.	Frank Tire Primary School	Bendel	Primary
13.	Gaaesi Primary School	Bothitong	Primary
14.	Gakgatsana Primary School	Kamden	Primary
15.	Galore Primary School	Galotlhare	Primary
16.	Gamasego Primrary	Gamasepa	Primary
17.	Gamorona Primary School	Gamorona	Primary
18.	Garapoana Primary School	Garapoana	Primary
19.	Gatlhose Primary School	Bendel	Primary
20.	Glend Red Primary School	Glenred	Primary
21.	H Saane Primary School	Gamakgatha	Primary
22.	Ikemeleng Primary School	Dikhing	Primary
23.	Itekeleng Primary School	Maphaniki	Primary
24.	Itshokeng Primary	Magobing	Primary
25.	Kareepam Primary School	Pietersham	Primary
27.	Keatlholela Primary School	Heiso	Primary
28.	Khuis Primary School	Penryn	Primary
29.	Koning Primary School	Churchill	Primary
30.	Lerumo Primary School	Dithakong	Primary
31.	Letlhakajaneng Primary School	Lelthakajaneng	Primary
32.	Logobate Primary School	Logobate	Primary
33.	Longhurst Primary School	Ditlhapeng	Primary
34.	Madibeng Primary	Madibeng	Primary
35.	Magonate Primary School	Gamokatedi	Primary
36.	Maiphihicke Primary School	Gadiboe	Primary
37.	Makhubung Primary School	Makhubung	Primary
38.	Makolokomeng Primary School	Battlemount	Primary
39.	Mampiestad Primary School	Loopeng	Primary
40.	Manyeding Primary School	Manyeding	Primary

41.	Maraditse Primary School	Klein-neira	Primary
42.	March Primary School	March	Primary
43.	Maremane Primary School	Padstow	Primary
44.	Masankong Primary School	Masankong	Primary
45.	Mathanthanyaneng Primary School	Mathanthanyaneng	Primary
46.	Mecwetsaeng Primary School	Mecwetsaneng	Primary
47.	Metsimantsi Primary School	Metsimantsi	Primary
48.	New Snauswane Primary School	Ellendale	Primary
49.	Obontse Primary School	Gamothibi	Primary
50.	Omang Primary School	Dithakong	Primary
51.	Oreeditse Primary School	Heuningvlei	Primary
52.	Perth Primary School	Perth	Primary
53.	Pulelo Primary School	Cassel	Primary
54.	Rusfontein Primary	Rusfontein	Primary
55.	Segwaneng Primary School	Segwaneng	Primary
56.	Sehunelo Primary School	Gasehunello	Primary
57.	Sengae Primary School	Bothithong	Primary
58.	Seshing Primary School	Loopeng	Primary
59.	Shalana Primary School	Shalaneng	Primary
60.	Simololang Primary School	Cassel	Primary
61.	Thae Primary School	Bosra	Primary
62.	Thaganyane Primary School	Kganwane	Primary
63.	Tsoe Primary School	Heuningvlei	Primary

Table 15.17: Intermediate Schools

NO	NAME OF SCHOOL	LOCATION	PHASE
1.	Bosele Intermediate School	Manyeding	Intermediate
2.	Bosheng Intermediate School	Loopeng	Intermediate
3.	Ditshipeng Intermediate School	Ditshipeng	Intermediate
4.	Gadiboe Intermediate School	Gadiboe	Intermediate
5.	Gahohuwe Intermediate School	Gahohuwe	Intermediate
6.	Gaotingwe Intermediate School	Battlemount	Intermediate
7.	Gasebonwe Jantjie Intermediate School	Ncwelengwe	Intermediate
8.	Gata-Lwa-Tlou Intermediate School	Gata-Lwa-Tlou	Intermediate
9.	Lehikeng Intermediate School	Gases	Intermediate
10.	Maduo Intermediate School	Ganap	Intermediate
11.	Mamasilo Intermediate School	Madibeng	Intermediate
12.	Marumo Intermediate School	Pietersham	Intermediate
13.	Matshaneng Intermediate School	Danoon	Intermediate
14.	Monoketsi Intermediate School	Bothetheletsa	Intermediate
15.	Motshwarakgole Intermediate School	Dithakong	Intermediate
16.	Oarabile Intermediate School Intermediate School	Gasehunelo	Intermediate
17.	Pako Intermediate School	Bothithong	Intermediate
18.	Rapelang Intermediate School	Mammebe	Intermediate
19.	Reaiteka Intermediate School	Maipeng	Intermediate

20.	Reebone Intermediate School	Deerward	Intermediate
21.	Reratile Intermediate School	Ellendale	Intermediate
22.	Resolofetse Intermediate School	Pastow	Intermediate
23.	Tongwane Intermediate School	Churchill	Intermediate
24.	Tsaelengwe Intermediate School	Tsaelengwe	Intermediate
25.	Tselancho Intermediate School	Tzaneen	Intermediate

Table 15.18: High Schools

NO	NAME OF SCHOOL	LOCATION	PHASE
1	Ba Ga Lotlhare Intermediate School	Heuningvlei	High School
2.	Ba-ga Phadima Secondary School	Gamorona	High School
3.	Bothitong Secondary School	Bothitong	High School
4.	Dibotswa	Dithakong	High School
5.	Itlotleng Commercial Secondary School	Bendel	High School
6.	Nametsegang Secondary School	Cassel	High School
7.	Olebogeng Intermediate School	Kamden	High School
8.	Segopotso Intermediate School	Laxey	High School

Challenges facing education is the lack of high schools and primary in some villages and the distances scholars have to travel to attend school.

15.6.3 Safety and Security

Crime in whatever form has become a very serious menace for the country as a whole. Crime undermines the commitment and effort that government is doing at all levels in terms of service delivery. There are 5 Police stations in our areas and some of them do not have adequate resources to deal with crime.

The names of police stations are Heuningvlei Police Station, Severn Police Station, Tsineng Police Station, Vanzylsrus Police Station and Bothithong Police Station. Some of our villages next to Batlharos Police station are serviced by it though it does not fall within our jurisdiction

15.2 KPA: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND GOOD GOVERNANCE

15.2.1 PUBLIC MEETINGS

The Mayor had convened a series of meetings involving the community to participate in the planning, monitoring and budgeting processes. There were a total of 16 meetings during community consultation on IDP and budget.

15.2.1.1 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The Municipal System Act states that the Municipality must have a five (5) year vision for the long-term development of the Municipality and development priorities, which must be aligned with national and provincial sectoral plans and priorities. The IDP and Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) are reviewed and adopted annually by council. Municipal Performance is measured through the SDBIP.

Annually the Municipality must base their performance against performance measure as clearly outlined in the SDBIP. The SDBIP includes the annual delivery agenda of the Municipality as it is spelt out in the IDP document.

In December 2013 and January 2014 a series of meetings were held with the community during the IDP Review. Meetings took place in all the wards and officials accompanied the councilors who were presenting to the community.

Herein below is the IDP Review report:

WARD 1: CLLR MOKWENE

PROJECT	ISSUE/ CONCERN	VILLAGE	DEPARTMENT
Water	Shortage of water.	Heuningvlei Gammokwane	Technical Services
	Problem of contaminated water and they also need the borehole.	Tsiloane	
	Shortage of water.	Shalaneng	
	Lack of provision for livestock water and draught relieve	All villages in ward 1	Department of Agriculture
Cemetery	No cemetery.	Kome	Community Services
Solar	The system is not functional at Heuningvlei.	Kome	Technical Services
Community hall	Need community hall.	Makhubung	Community Services
	Need community hall.	Kome	
	Need community hall.	Sesipi	
	Need community hall.	shalaneng	
Health	Shortage of nurses	Heuningvlei	Department of Health
	Service hours at clinics	Heuningvlei and Perth	Department of Health
Learners transport	No transport of learners.	Shalaneng Makhubung Tsiloane Perth Gammokwane Kome Sesipi	Department of Education
Electricity	Extensions and infills of electricity.	All villages in ward	Eskom
SABC Tower	It is not working.		Department of Energy/ Telkom
EPWP	More alien species i.e. (fig & soetas).		Planning & Development

RDP houses	Since they promised RDP houses but nothing has been done.	Perth	Community Services and COGHSTA
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Recommendations:

- ❖ Traditional chief thanks the municipality for the role and effort they play in their village.

WARD 02: CLLR KAOTSANE

PROJECT	ISSUE/ CONCERN	VILLAGE	DEPARTMENT
Water	No water.	Garapoane	Technical Services
	No water at the clinic.	Loopeng (Slough)	Department of Health
	Mr Tshirang took the engine of the community.	Garapoane	Technical Services
	The engine of electricity is not working.	Mathanthanyaneng	Technical Services
	The problem of engine. There are three boreholes but they are not working.	Gapitia	Technical Services
	Problem of illegal connection.	All villages in ward	
	Lack of provision for livestock water and draught relieve.	All villages in ward	Department of Agriculture
Roads	No internal roads.	Ganap 2	Technical Department
	No development.	Ganap 2 Gapitia	Technical Department
	Need provincial road(main road from Laxey to Vryburg).		Department of Roads and Public Works
Bridge	No bridge (but the project will start February 2014).	Mathanthanyaneng	Technical Services
Cemetery	Need fencing and toilets.	Agricor Section	Technical Services

Learners transport	No transport of learners.	Gamokatedi Mathanthanyaneng Cahar Garapoane Klipom	Department of Education
Building of pre school	Need extension for building of Tlhabologang Pre School.	Agricor	
Electricity	Extensions and infills of electricity.	Mathanthanyaneng	Eskom
	The apolo lights are not working.	Loopeng (Slough & Mampestad)	Eskom and Technical Services
EPWP project (cutting of alien species)	More alien species i.e. (soetas).	Loopeng (Slough & Mampestad) Ganap 1 & Ganap 2 Gamokatedi Gapitia Mathanthanyaneng Garapoane Klipom Cahar	Planning & Development

Recommendations:

- ❖ Traditional chief thanks the municipality for the role and effort they play in their ward.
- ❖ The Loopeng community (Mampestad & Slough) want to know when these lights will work.
- ❖ The Mathanthanyaneng community request Department of Health to avail mobile clinic to visit them once per month.
- ❖ The council of Joe Morolong took a decision to build the bridge of Gamokatedi but the project will be handed over to the contractor and it will start on February 2014.

WARD 03: CLLR ORTEL

PROJECT	ISSUE/ CONCERN	VILLAGE	DEPARTMENT
Water	Delivery of water is not consistent	Penryn	Technical Services
Clinic	No clinic	Penryn	Department of Health
Roads	Road infrastructure very poor and is difficult use it during the rainy season	Penryn, Eiffel and Klein Eiffel	Department of Public Works, Roads and Transport
	Road infrastructure very poor and is difficult use it during the rainy season	Laxey	Department of Public Works, Roads and Transport

WARD 04: CLLR SHUPING

PROJECT	ISSUE/ CONCERN	VILLAGE	DEPARTMENT
Water	There was no water in December.	Vanzylsrus	Technical Services
	Lack of provision for livestock water and draught relieve.	All villages in ward	Department of Agriculture
Roads	Internal roads.(they said their internal roads is dusty.	Vanzylsrus	Technical Department
Health	Need mobile clinic.	Vanzylsrus	Department of Health
Farms	Need farms.		Department of Agriculture, Land Reform & Rural Development
Youth development	Need information about youth	Vanzylsrus	Municipal Manager's

	development (internships, learnerships, bursaries, youth programmes etc.		office
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Recommendations:

- ❖ The bill of water is too much high and they come very late (after three months).
- ❖ They cannot afford to pay a lot of money.
- ❖ They also requested that their bills should come every month.
- ❖ Their community hall is not in a good condition, it must be renovated.
- ❖ They requested that the municipality should come and report back about how much do they spend on the road of **(Kuruman, Hotazel and T-Junction from main road to Magobing)**,
- ❖ The Ward Councillor, Cllr Shuping agreed that she will call the meeting with Department of Technical Services from the municipality to bring the feedback.

WARD 05: CLLR MATSHEDISO

PROJECT	ISSUE/ CONCERN	VILLAGE	DEPARTMENT
Water	Shortage of water.	Koppies(Tsinengkop) Dinokaneng Gatshikedi Maipeng	Technical Services
	Lack of provision for livestock water and draught relieve.	All villages in ward	
	Extension of water.	Kanana	Technical Services
	Shortage of water tank and taps.	Mmatoro Gatshikedi Kanana Dinokaneng	Technical Services
Roads	No internal roads.	Maipeing	Technical Services
	Need access road.	Gasese-Mokalawanoga	Technical Services
	Need board of the village.	Kanana	Technical Services

		Kopies(Tsinengkop)	
RDP Houses	Need RDP houses.	Gasese Gatshikedi	Community Services
Sanitation	Need toilets.	Gatshikedi	Technical Services
Cemetery	Need fencing and toilets.	Kopies(Tsinengkop) Mmatoro Gatshikedi Masankong	Community Services
Community hall	Need community hall.	Maipeing Dinokaneng	Community Services
EPWP	More alien species (soetas).	Gasese dinokaneng	Planning & Development
Electricity	Extensions and infills of electricity.	Kopies(Tsinengkop) Mmatoro	Eskom
	Need Apolo lights	Mokalawanoga	Eskom
School	Need school	Gatshikedi Kanana	Department of Education
	Need creche	Dinokaneng Kanana	Department of Education
Learners transport	Need transport of learners.	Kopies(Tsinengkop) Kanana	Department of Education

Recommendations:

- ❖ The community of Kanana said the municipality build six houses, but only three were handed over so they want to know about other three houses.

WARD 06: CLLR SEPHEKOLO

PROJECT	ISSUE/ CONCERN	VILLAGE	DEPARTMENT
Water	Extension of water.	Gadiboe	Technical Services
	Lack of provision for livestock water and draught relieve.	All villages in ward	Department of Agriculture
Cemetery	Need toilets.	Gadiboe	Technical Services
Electricity	Extensions and infills of electricity.	Goodhope Wingate Hertzog Gadiboe Rusfontein Wyk 11	Eskom
School	Renovation of schools	Gadiboe Maphiniki	Department of Education
EPWP project (cutting of alien species)	More alien species i.e. (soetas)	Metsimantsi	Planning & Development

Recommendations:

- ❖ Traditional chief thanks the municipality for the role and effort they play in their village.
- ❖ The community also request the municipality to bring coupon machine in their ward.

WARD 07: CL.LR MODISE

PROJECT	ISSUE/ CONCERN	VILLAGE	DEPARTMENT
Water	Need water tank	Mentu	Technical services
		Gasehunelo Wyk 8	

		Gasehunelo Wyk 4	
	Need new engine	Gasehunelo Wyk 6	
		Gasehunelo Wyk 7	
		Kokfontein	
		Kgebetlwane	
	Extension of water	Churchill	
		Espreza	
		Ellendale	
	Shortage of water	Radiatsongwa	
		Logaganeng	
	Lack of provision for livestock water and draught relieve.	All villages in ward 1	Department of Agriculture
Cemetery	Renovation of cemetery	Kgebetlwane	Community Services
		Kokfontein	
		Gasehunelo Wyk 7	
		Gasehunelo Wyk 8	
Sanitation	Need for toilets at the cemetery	Gasehunelo Wyk 4	Technical Department
		Gasehunelo Wyk 2	
		Mentu	
	Need toilets at cemetery	Gasehunelo Wyk 9	
	Shortage of toilets	Mentu	
		Radiatsongwa	
Community facilities	Need community hall	Mentu	Community Services
		Cardington	

		Churchill/Esprenza	
Health	Renovation of old clinic.	Churchill/ Esprinza	Department of Health
	Need of clinic	Kokfontein	
		Ellendale	
Education	No transport of learners.	Gasehunelo Wyk 9	Department of Education
	Need high school.	Churchill/ Esprinza	
	Need school renovation.	Mentu	Department of Education
	Need for Childhood Development Centre	Cardington	
		Kokfontein	
		Ellendale	
Electricity	Extensions and infills of electricity.	All villages in ward	Eskom
RDP houses	Need RDP houses	Ellendale	Community Services and COGHSTA
Roads	Need internal roads.	All villages in ward	Technical Services
	Access roads	Mentu to Batlhoros	JTG District Municipality
		Mentu to Garuele	
		Churchill to Longaneng	
		Kgebetlwane to Cardington	

	Need bridge	Kokfontein	Technical Services
Recreational facilities	Need close ground	Churchill/ Esprinza	Community Services
		Ellendale	
Public place	Need park	Kokfontein	Community Services
Apollo lights	Need Apollo lights	All villages in ward	Technical Department
Agriculture	Need farms	Cardington	Department of Agriculture, Land Reform & Rural Development
		Radiatsongwa	

WARD 08: CLLR MMOLAWA

PROJECT	ISSUE/ CONCERN	VILLAGE	DEPARTMENT
Water	Lack of provision for livestock water and draught relieve	All villages in ward	Department of Agriculture
Electricity	Need extensions and infills of electricity.	All villages in ward	Eskom

RDP houses	Need RDP houses.	All villages in ward	Community Services and COGHSTA
Roads	Need internal roads.	All villages in ward	Technical Services
Roads	Need access roads.	All villages in ward	Technical Services
Apollo lights	Need Apollo lights	All villages in ward	Technical Department

WARD 09: CLLR MORIRI

PROJECT	ISSUE/ CONCERN	VILLAGE	DEPARTMENT
Water	Shortage of water(there are pipes but there is shortage water) Shortage of water	Gatswinyane Bothithong	Technical Services
	The problem of engine. Extension of water.	Mammebe	Technical Services
	Need engine operator.	Mammebe Bothithong	Technical Services

Recommendations:

- ❖ The community of Ward 09 want the clarity of their project (4x4 route, camping site and cultural village). They said they have more than five years their project appeared on IDP Document but nothing has been done till date.
- ❖ They also requested the municipality to arrange the meeting with all sector departments to come and present their reports because they want to know the role which they play in their ward.

WARD 10: CLLR KUBANG

PROJECT	ISSUE/ CONCERN	VILLAGE	DEPARTMENT
Water	Shortage of water.	Madularanch	Technical Services
	Lack of provision for livestock water and draught relieve.	All villages in ward	Department of Agriculture
Electricity	Extensions and infills of electricity.	All villages in ward	Eskom
Learners transport	Need transport of learners.	Glenred Lebonkeng Gamadubu Maseohatshe Kampaneng	Department of Education

Recommendations:

- ❖ Traditional chief thanks the municipality for the role and effort they play in their village.

WARD 11: CLLR SEGAETSHO

PROJECT	ISSUE/ CONCERN	VILLAGE	DEPARTMENT
Water	Shortage of water.	Cassel	Technical Services
	Lack of provision for livestock water and draught relieve.	All villages in ward	Department of Agriculture
Electricity	Extensions and infills of electricity.	All villages in ward	Eskom
	The apolo lights are not working.	Cassel	Eskom and Technical Services

Learners transport	Need transport of learners.	Segwaneng Lotlhakajaneng	Department of Education
Sportfield	Completion of the sportfield.	Cassel	Community Services

Recommendations:

- ❖ The community complained that their needs were not appeared on the report.
- ❖ They also complained about and low cost housing.

WARD 12: CLLR MOAGI

PROJECT	ISSUE/ CONCERN	VILLAGE	DEPARTMENT
Water	Shortage of water	Dithakong	Technical Services
	Lack of provision for livestock water and draught relieve	All villages in ward	Department of Agriculture
Bridge	Need bridge	Gamatlhoru	Technical Services
Cemetery	Need fencing of cemetery	Gamatlhoru	Technical Services
EPWP	Cutting of alien species	Dithakong	Planning & Development

Recommendations:

- ❖ The Dithakong community were interested about tarred road of N14.
- ❖ They complained about budget of all wards (1-15).

WARD 13: CLLR KGOPODITHATA

PROJECT	ISSUE/ CONCERN	VILLAGE	DEPARTMENT
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Roads	There are no roads and this causes shortage of public transport	Billybrits	Roads and Transport
Water	Shortage of water in villages	Camden and Billybrits	Technical services
	Windmill to be fixed		
Community Hall	No place to host events and community meetings	Billybrits	Community Services
Cemetery	Graveyard not secured	Billybrits	Community Services
Satelite Police Station	There are many rapes and theft in the area	Billybrits	SAPS
Electricity	Municipality has not given feedback on the issue the community raised about electricity	Camden	Eskom
Bridge	Community has requested a bridge and no feedback was given on when and why	Billybrits	Roads and Transport
Low cost housing	There is a need for low cost houses	Camden and Billybrits	Community Services

WARD 14: CLLR JOSOP

PROJECT	ISSUE/ CONCERN	VILLAGE	DEPARTMENT
Water	Extension of water	All villages in ward	Technical services
	Lack of provision for livestock water and draught relieve.	All villages in ward 1	Department of Agriculture
Cemetery	Need fencing of cemetery	Drieloop	Community Services
		Kganung	
		Washington	
		Logaganeng 2	

		Mathanthanyaneng	
		Bothetheletsa	
		Motlhoeng	
		Molapotlase	
		Zero	
		Bojelapotsane	
Community facilities	Need community hall	Drieloop	Community Services
		Kganung	
		Washington	
		Tzaneen 1 & 2	
		Ganghaai	
		Logaganeng 1	
		Logaganeng 2 Everton	
		Mathanthanyaneng	
		Motlhoeng	
		Molapotlase	
		Bojelapotsane	
		Maketlele	
		Matlhabanelong	
		Bothetheletsa	

		Kikahela 1 & 2 (Itireleng)	
		Ruwell 1 & 2 (Niks)	
		Makgaladi	
		Maalogane	
Education	Need ECD (crèche).	All villages in ward	Department of Education
Electricity	Need extensions and infills of electricity.	All villages in ward	Eskom
RDP houses	Need RDP houses.	All villages in ward	Community Services and COGHSTA
Roads	Need internal roads.	All villages in ward	Technical Services
Roads	Need access roads.	All villages in ward	Technical Services
Recreational facilities	Need sportsfield.	Mathanthanyaneng	Community Services
		Bothetheletsa	
		Motlhoeng	
		Molapotlase	

		Zero	
		Bojela potsane	
		Drieloop	
		Kganung	
		Washington	
		Tzaneen 1 & 2	
		Ganghaai	
		Logaganeng 1	
		Maketlele	
		Matlhabanelong	
		Bothetheletsa	
		Kikahela 1 & 2 (Itireleng)	
		Ruwell 1 & 2 (Niks)	
		Maalogane	
Public place	Need park	Kokfontein	Community Services
Apollo lights	Need Apollo lights	All villages in ward	Technical Department
Agriculture	Need farms	Cardington	Department of Agriculture, Land Reform & Rural Development

		Radiatsongwa	
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WARD 15: CLLR TETEME

PROJECT	ISSUE/ CONCERN	VILLAGE	DEPARTMENT
Water	Lack of provision for livestock water and draught relieve	All villages in ward	Department of Agriculture
Electricity	Need extensions and infills of electricity.	All villages in ward	Eskom
RDP houses	Need RDP houses.	All villages in ward	Community Services and COGHSTA
Roads	Need internal roads.	All villages in ward	Technical Services
Roads	Need access roads.	All villages in ward	Technical Services
Apollo lights	Need Apollo lights	All villages in ward	Technical Department

CONCLUSION

During the Reviewed IDP & Budget 2013/14 community consultation meetings, we collected information from the community and we did receive the support from office of the Mayor, the Speaker (all councillors) and all directors of the municipality participated fully.

We encountered the serious problems which are as follows:

- Some of the community did not have a clear understanding of the IDP of the municipality.
- We should arrange the workshop of the community because most of them could not differentiate the Draft and Reviewed IDP & Budget of the municipality.
- Stakeholders (sector departments, mining houses and other organisations did not participate during our IDP community consultation meetings.

As the municipality, we should encourage all stakeholders not to work in silos and we should request them to work together with us in order to ensure that service delivery as the one of key performance (KPA) is happening to areas of our community.

15.7.2 Ward Committees

All our 15 ward committees have been established and are functional as they are able to hold their monthly meetings and quarterly reports are being submitted to Council.

The Office of the Speaker is the champion of public participation and has ensure that:

- ✚ Meetings do take place in all the 15 wards
- ✚ Support is being provided to ward committees
- ✚ Quarterly reports are submitted to Council

Challenge has been the training of our ward committees and the vastness of our area.

Areas that need to be improved:

- ✚ Consistent capacity building of ward committee members
- ✚ Developing of the ward committee Policy
- ✚ Development of public or stakeholder mobilization policy

15.7.3. Community Development Workers

During the State of the Nation Address in 2003, the then President Thabo Mbeki announced that Community Development Workers will be appointed in municipalities across the country. The initiative was aimed at resulting in the following outcomes:

- ✚ Assisting in the removal of development backlogs
- ✚ Strengthening the democratic social contract
- ✚ Advocating the organized voice of the poor
- ✚ Improved government community network

There are 22 appointed CDWs appointed in our municipality and they are placed in the Office of the Speaker. There has been a seamless integration of the work of the CDWs and Ward Committees. Further as the municipality we have allocated space to them to work in our offices.

15.7.4 Council Committees

Finance, Human Resources and Administration

NO.	NAME
1	Cllr M Mosiapo (Chairperson)
2	Cllr O. Kaotsane
3	Cllr V. Jordan
4	Cllr N.Mokweni
5	Cllr K. Shuping
6	Cllr T. Teteme

Infrastructure

NO.	NAME
1	Cllr MB Mbolekwa (Chairperson)
2.	Cllr O Kgopodithata
3.	Cllr D.Josop
4.	Cllr J. Modise
5.	Cllr T.Tshipo
6.	Cllr M.Tihelo

IDP, Planning and Development

NO.	NAME
1	Cllr OE Leshop (Chairperson)
2	Cllr E. Molawa
3	Cllr P. Segatsho
4	Cllr T. Mokgoje

5	Cllr J. Segano
6	Cllr KS Ditshitetelo
7	Cllr MM Nhlapo

Community Services

NO.	NAME
1	Cllr N Selebalo (Chairperson)
2	Cllr G.M. Sephekolo
3	Cllr S. Matshidiso
4	Cllr J.Freedman
5	Cllr D. Kubang
6.	Cllr S. Ortel

15.7.3 INTERNAL AUDIT FUNCTION

15.7.3.1 Audit Committee

Committee composition

The Audit and Performance Committee is established in accordance with the prescripts of the MFMA no.56 of 2003, section 166.

Our audit committee is a shared service/function with all municipalities in the John Taolo Gaetsewe District. The Committee is comprised of five (5) independent members as at June 2012, members are neither in the employ of the municipality and no members are political office bearers.

Names and qualifications of members

NO.	NAMES	DESIGNATION	QUALIFICATION(S)
1	Mr I.A Kekesi	Chairperson	B.Sc (Ed) B.Ed M.Ed
2	Mrs MM Motlhabane	Member	LLB University Diploma in Education LLM
3	Mr. AL Kimmie	Member	B. compt. MBA
4	Mr. SAB Ngobeni	Member	B.Compt MBA P.h.d (1 st year) (Corporate Gov.)
5	Ms. L Dlamini	Member	B.Compt
6	Ms C Van Wyk	Secretary	

The secretary of the committee Ms. Van Wyk is not an elected member of the committee, she just provides administration support to them.

Primary functions of the audit committee include:

- Monitoring the integrity of Council financial statements
- Reviewing the effectiveness of Council's internal control and risk management
- Overseeing the relationship between management and the municipality's external auditors
- The Committee will make recommendation to management via Council, resulting from activities carried out by the Committee in terms of the reference
- The compilation of reports to Council, at least twice during a financial year
- To review the quarterly reports submitted to it by the Internal Audit
- Evaluate the activities of the Internal Audit function in terms of their role as prescribed by legislation

- Review audit results and actions plans implemented by management; and
- Making recommendations to Council and also carrying out its responsibility to implement the recommendations

15.7.3.2 Municipal Public Accounts Committee (MPAC)

MPAC was established in terms of section 79 of the Municipal Structures Act, 117 of 1998 by Council on the 04th May 2012. (Resolution. No.: 68/2012).

The committee is composed as follows

NAME	DESIGNATION
Cllr Sephekolo G.M.	Chairperson
Cllr Mosiapoe K.J.	PR Councilor
Cllr Nhlapo M.M.	PR Councilor
Cllr Molawa M.E.	Ward Councilor
Cllr Moagi O	Ward Councilor
Cllr Kgopodithata O.H	Ward Councilor
Cllr Mokweni N.	Ward Councilor
Cllr Matshidiso S.	Ward Councilor

Primary functions of the MPAC

- ✚ To consider and evaluate the content of the annual report and make recommendations
- ✚ To examine financial statements and audit report of the municipality
- ✚ To promote good governance, transparency and accountability on the use of municipal resources

- ✚ To recommend or undertake any investigation in its area of responsibility, after viewing any investigation report already undertaken by the municipality of Audit committee; and
- ✚ To perform any other function assigned to it through a resolution of Council within its area of responsibility

15.3 KPA: INSTUTUIONAL DEVELOPMENT TRANSORMATION

We have a fully functional IT unit which is capacitated by skilled staff the website of the municipality is live. Policies have been developed in relation to this unit. Employees have been trained on the adopted IT policies.

All senior and middle management have the required skills to perform the jobs they are employed to do. We are also improving on their skills by sending them to training; some of our employees are currently attend the MFMP, so as to increase their skills on the workings of local government.

In addressing the challenge of skills shortage for lower level employees, we have introduced ABET Level 1 – 3 to improve their literacy level. Six (6) employees are currently attending this programme.

Council have reviewed the current structure which has a staff complement of 144. The structure has a total of 218 positions and our vacancy rate is 74. We have prioritized positions that are aimed at addressing our priorities in terms of the IDP. All the positions that were filled were in response to meeting these priorities.

We have submitted the Work Skills Plan to the LG Seta as per the requirement. Our priority in terms of training was Municipal Finance Management Programme (MFMP). 11 employees are attending the MFMP. 10 officials attended Health and Safety training. Our Human Resources Strategy is outdated and needs to be reviewed.

15.3 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Local economic development is an approach by government aimed at economically empowering its citizens who were previously disadvantaged, so that they can be part of the economic mainstream. It involves the participation of government, private sector and local communities who must work together to stimulate economic growth with our locality.

The main objective of Joe Morolong is to ensure a sustainable rural economic growth within our municipality, in order to achieve the Local Economic Development Strategy was adopted in March 2012.

The strategy has been partly implemented, in terms of the pro-poor 15 cemetery projects were done one project in all our 15 wards, these created 225 job opportunities. For growth two (2) cattle farming projects were assisted namely, Madi a Kgomo which is based at Loopeng and a Cattle project at Maphiniki.

Municipality before linking SMME'S with the market it assist them with issues of compliance and training to improve their skills on business management in including other stakeholders such as SEDA. The municipality also requested the local mines to cater for SMME's development/enterprise development in their SLP's.

Our technical services was able to create jobs, through the intensive labour programme is 747. Community Works Programme created 1000 jobs throughout all our 15 wards.

The rate of unemployment generally in the municipality is high due to challenges such as:

-  Limited opportunities for employment.
-  Poor schooling and skills development.
-  No infrastructure towards Local economic development: business incubators, proper roads infrastructure, telecommunication service land and municipal incentives.
-  Lack of sustainability in many of our SMME'S.(some are not committed to make their businesses grow)

15.3.1 Dominant economic sectors and job creation initiatives by the municipality

The council took a resolution to create as many job opportunities as possible this is done by implementing both infrastructure and socio economic related project through labour intensive (EPWP) model. The municipality has been providing support to SMME'S ,at least 30% of all municipal infrastructure project to be awarded to local emerging contractors in the rural water programme of the municipality six(06) local emerging contractors were appointed as sub-contractors.

Poverty alleviation projects (eradication of alien species) were implemented from in 2013 the project created six hundred and fifty two (652) job opportunities for the people in all the wards.

The dominant sector is mining and agriculture most of the local communities depend on subsistence farming, but there are opportunities in the other sectors that still need to be explored. The mining houses are contributing by employing local people, enterprise development and SLP projects such as water and sanitation projects.

Potential sector that still need to be exploited in our municipal area are:

Construction

- + Housing and structures (brick making and brick laying)
- + Infrastructure; roads ,water and sanitation

Agriculture

- + Crop farming and related activities processing
- + Cattle , Goat farming and related activities
- + Medical planting, harvesting and processing.
- + Poultry farming and related activities.

Tourism

- + Accommodations and hospitality services
- + Wetland rehabilitation
- + Game farming conservation reserves and lodges

Services

- + Waste recycling , Cleaning, Transportation and Catering

15.9 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

The past years financial department was understaffed which made it difficult to provide adequate support to other departments and to comply with the legislative requirements in terms of MFMA reporting timeously.

This has been in the previous financial year strengthened to ensure that the department functions well and to the desired objectives of the Municipality. The organizational structure was reviewed which ensured that all finance officials are accommodated in the new structure.

Finance department consist of 5 units namely, Expenditure unit, Revenue Unit, Supply Chain Management unit, Budget and Compliance Unit and Municipal Finance Control Unit. All these units are headed by the unit managers who report directly to the Chief Financial Officer.

Joe Morolong Local Municipality currently utilizes Sebata Financial Management system for financial processes. This system consists of numerous modules. We are currently

using 3 modules which are Ledger for creditors, stores; consolidated billing (revenue); and HR and Payroll module. The modules are fully electronic. All these modules integrate in to the financial management system.

15.5 FINANCIAL VIABILITY

The municipality has adopted a number of policies that are assisting us in achieving financial viability:

- Debt and Credit Control Policy
- Banking and Investment Policy
- Risk Management Policy
- Indigent Policy
- Fruitless and Wasteful Expenditure Policy

5.9.2 Debt collection

Joe Morolong Local Municipality have a Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy which was approved by council in 2011. This Policy guides the municipality on all credit control actions to recover outstanding debt from consumers.

The Council, in adopting this policy on credit control and debt collection, recognizes its constitutional obligations to develop the local economy and to provide acceptable services to its residents. It simultaneously acknowledges that it cannot fulfill these constitutional obligations unless it exacts payment for the services which it provides and for the taxes which it legitimately levies – in full from those residents who can afford to pay, and in accordance with its indigent relief measures for those who have registered as indigents in terms of the council's approved indigent policy.

Unfortunately the high unemployment rate and access usage on service contribute to high outstanding debt

5.9.3 Indigent Register

Joe Morolong Local Municipality developed an Indigent Register for the purpose of identifying and assisting indigent. The municipality is has an increased number of indigent household. The regular update of the register enables the municipality to budget effectively and provide basic services to these households.

Inability to update the register has a huge financial impact on the municipality as those undeserving households receive the basic services they can afford to pay.

Currently most of communities within Joe Morolong receive water for free. This will be addressed as the current water infrastructure is being upgraded and refurbished.

The municipality has the following support services for Indigent people:-

- Free Basic Energy
- Free Basic Water

- Free Refuse removal

The Indigent/Pauper Burial Support has been shifted to the District municipality as it is their function.

Refuse is collected once a week in all eight wards for free, for now it collected in key areas like schools, community halls , nodal points in a due cause the municipality is the process of developing its by-law regarding waste. Below is the budget for the above support services:-

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
The Municipality improved spending within its approved budget • Improved adherence to MFMA • Developed Sound financial policies	In ability to enhance revenue • Incomplete debtors information • Debt Control measure not effectively implemented • Limited source for revenue collection. • Disclaimer for the past 3 years • Non GRAP compliant Asset register • Updated Indigent register
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Enhanced revenue collection as a result of a new valuation roll • Full Implementation of Property Rates Act. • Improved audit outcome	• Risk Assessment • Non-Compliance with MFMA Legislation • Fraud and Corruption • Increase of indigent population

5.9.4 Debtor analysis

We have a total of 2 503 debtors on our system, the total includes, residential, business, government, churches, farms etc.

The majority debtors are mostly residential from the following areas: Farms, Vanzylsrus, Hotazel and Heuningvlei. BHP Billiton is responsible for the payments of the Hotazel residential consumers. Most of our debtor payments are from BHP Billiton.

There is an improvement of debtor payments against the previous financial year. Please see graphs attached on the different balance types, usage verses payment (cash); Water, Electricity, Rates, Sewerage and Refuse.

A strategy that will improve payments, is to enforce the credit and debt control policy as soon as we are done with the data cleansing. Payment of basic services in our municipality is 59, 9%

Listed below is the table on the payment of different services

SERVICE	PERCENTAGE
Water	91.5%
Electricity	95.5%
Rates	16.5%
New Rates	53.7%
Refuse	97.3%
Sewerage	98.6%
Average	59,9 %

PRIORITIES FOR 2014/2015

PROJECTS PER WARD

WARD 01

NAME OF THE VILLAGE	PROJECT	FUNDER	BUDGET
Water Projects:			
Heuningvlei	RBIG to Heuningvlei	RBIG	R220 million
Sanitation Projects:			
Roads projects:			
Cemeteries projects:			
	Construction of 1 cemetery per ward	Joe Morolong Local Municipality	
Planning and development			
Heuningvlei game farm	Environmental impact assessment report. -Development of scope of work and plans of the game farm. -Contraction of chalets, administration block Laundry and construction of 60km road.		R40 million
Cemeteries projects:			
	Construction of 1 cemetery per ward	Joe Morolong Local Municipality	

WARD 02

NAME OF THE VILLAGE	PROJECT	FUNDER	BUDGET
Water Projects:			
Sanitation Projects:			
Roads projects:			
Cemeteries projects:			
	Construction of 1 cemetery per ward	Joe Morolong Local Municipality	

WARD 03

NAME OF THE VILLAGE	PROJECT	FUNDER	BUDGET
Water Projects:			
Bosra	Rural Water Supply	MWIG	R 6 945 000.00
March	Rural Water Supply	MWIG	R 6 767 000.00
Sanitation Projects:			
Penryn	Rural Sanitation Program		R 3 500 000.00
Roads projects:			
Cemeteries projects:			
	Construction of 1 cemetery per ward	Joe Morolong Local Municipality	

WARD 04

NAME OF THE VILLAGE	PROJECT	FUNDER	BUDGET
Water Projects:			
Sanitation Projects:			
Roads projects:			
Environment Project			
Vanzylsrus	Youth Job in Waste	Departmental Environmental Affairs	R32 000 000,00 (provincial budget)
Cemeteries projects:			
	Construction of 1 cemetery per ward	Joe Morolong Local Municipality	
Hotazel	Establishment of a landfill site (Licencing of landfill).		R 500 000.00

WARD 05

NAME OF THE VILLAGE	PROJECT	FUNDER	BUDGET
Water Projects:			
Tsineng	Rural Water Supply	MWIG	R13 450 000.00
Kanana	Rural Water Supply	BHP	R5 897 873.00
Mogojaneng-West	Rural Water Supply	BHP	R 11 210 609.00
Sanitation Projects:			
Gasese	Rural Sanitation Program: Gasese		R 6 500 000.00
Environment			
Tsineng Greening and open space management project	Development and rehabilitation of environmentally recreational park	Department of Environmental Affairs	R3 000 000,00
Roads projects:			
Cemeteries projects:			
	Construction of 1 cemetery per ward	Joe Morolong Local Municipality	

WARD 06

NAME OF THE VILLAGE	PROJECT	FUNDER	BUDGET
Water Projects:			
Maphiniki Phase 2	Rural Water Supply	Tshipi-entle Mine	R 4 631 678.27
Sanitation Projects:			
Roads projects:			
Cemeteries projects:			
	Construction of 1 cemetery per ward.	Joe Morolong Local Municipality	

WARD 07

NAME OF THE VILLAGE	PROJECT	FUNDER	BUDGET
Water Projects:			
Radiatsongwa	Rural Water Supply	MIG	R 4 168 811.45
Sanitation Projects:			
Roads projects:			
Wyk 10 Gasehunelo	Rural Roads Program		R 8 225 000.00
Cemeteries projects:			
	Construction of 1 cemetery per ward.	Joe Morolong Local Municipality	

WARD 08

NAME OF THE VILLAGE	PROJECT	FUNDER	BUDGET
Water Projects:			
Bendel Phase 2	Rural Water Supply	MWIG	R 6 072 409.73
Sanitation Projects:			
Roads Projects:			
Battlemount	Rural Roads Program: Battlemount		R 8 562 513.77
Environment projects			
Bendel Greening and open space management project	Development and rehabilitation of environmentally recreational park	Department of Environmental Affairs	R3 000 000,00
Cemeteries projects:			
	Construction of 1 cemetery per ward.	Joe Morolong Local Municipality	

WARD 09

NAME OF THE VILLAGE	PROJECT	FUNDER	BUDGET
Water Projects:			
Kiangkop	Rural Water Supply	MWIG	R 5 315 380.00
Danoon	Rural Water Supply	MWIG	R 7 207 970.00
Sanitation Projects:			
Roads projects:			
Environment projects			
Bothithong Greening and open space management project	Development and rehabilitation of environmentally recreational park	Department of Environmental Affairs	R3 000 000,00
Cemeteries projects:			
	Construction of 1 cemetery per ward.	Joe Morolong Local Municipality	
LED Projects:			
Tourism development project at Kiang kop	Building of chalets, conference facilities and development of 4x4 route with camping facilities		R46 000 000, 00

WARD 10

NAME OF THE VILLAGE	PROJECT	FUNDER	BUDGET
Water Projects:			
Sanitation Projects:			
Roads projects:			
Cemeteries projects:			
	Construction of 1 cemetery per ward	Joe Morolong Local Municipality	

WARD 11

NAME OF THE VILLAGE	PROJECT	FUNDER	BUDGET
Water Projects:			
Sanitation Projects:			
Roads projects:			
Cemeteries projects:			
	Construction of 1 cemetery per ward	Joe Morolong Local Municipality	

WARD 12

NAME OF THE VILLAGE	PROJECT	FUNDER	BUDGET
Water Projects:			
Dithakong - Phase 1	Rural Water Supply to Dithakong - Phase 1	MWIG	R 6 859 380.00
Sanitation Projects:			
Dithakong	Rural Sanitation Program: Dithakong		R 5 000 000.00
Environment projects			
Dithakong Greening and open space management project (	Development and rehabilitation of environmentally recreational park	DEA	R3 000 000,00
Roads projects:			
Cemeteries projects:			
	Construction of 1 cemetery per ward	Joe Morolong Local Municipality	

WARD 13

NAME OF THE VILLAGE	PROJECT	FUNDER	BUDGET
Water Projects:			
Wateraar	Rural Water Supply	MIG	R 3 206 600.57
Sanitation Projects:			
Roads projects:			
Cemeteries projects:			
	Construction of 1 cemetery per ward	Joe Morolong Local Municipality	

WARD 14

NAME OF THE VILLAGE	PROJECT	FUNDER	BUDGET
Water Projects:			
Makgaladi	Rural Water Supply	MIG	R 2 731 399.37
Motlhoeng	Rural Water Supply	MIG	R 3 752 074.84
Sanitation Projects:			
Cemeteries projects:			
	Construction of 1 cemetery per ward	Joe Morolong Local Municipality	

WARD 15

NAME OF THE VILLAGE	PROJECT	FUNDER	BUDGET
Water Projects:			
Sanitation Projects:			
Roads projects:			
Cemeteries projects:			
	Construction of 1 cemetery per ward.	Joe Morolong Local Municipality	

PROJECTS

NAME OF THE VILLAGE	PROJECT	FUNDER	BUDGET
	Cemeteries projects:		R 1 250 000.00
Names of villages to be prioritized by Council.	Construction of 1 cemetery per ward.	Joe Morolong Local Municipality	
	Community facilities:		R 7 200 000.00
Wards and villages to be prioritized by Council.	Construction of 2 community halls.	Joe Morolong Local Municipality	
	Traffic unit		R 2 500 000.00
Ward 7: Churchill (Municipal offices)	Establishment of traffic unit.	Joe Morolong Local Municipality	
	Landfill site		
Ward 4: Hotazel	Establishment of a landfill site (Licencing of landfill).	Joe Morolong Local Municipality	R 500 000.00
	Environmental Awareness Campaign		R 16 746.00
Names of villages to be prioritized.	To conduct 4 environment awareness campaigns during the 2014/15 financial year.	Joe Morolong Local Municipality	
	Veld fire fighting		R 73 500.00
All municipal wards.	Ensuring effective veld fire fighting in the municipal area. Ensuring that the fire fighting equipment's are serviced.		

	Municipal recreational facilities.		
Names of villages to be prioritized by Council	Construction of two Sports facilities	Joe	Awaiting MIG approvals
	Waste management services		R 600 000.00
Ward 4: Hotazel & Vanzylsrus	Collection of refuse from Hotazel and Vanzylsrus. To develop the waste management plan. To licence the Hotazel communal landfill.		
	Tourism		R 161 500.00
	Promotion of tourism products and marketing.		
	Twelve (12) flea markets hosted.		
	Attend four (4) tourism events.		
	Attend four (4) tourism events.		
	Low cost houses:		
All municipal wards.	-Construction of 320 low cost houses		

PROJECTS DEPARTMENTALY

COMMUNITY SERVICES

IDP Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Input Indicator	Output Indicator	Unit of measurement	Annual Target	Budget
To conduct 4 environment awareness campaigns during the 2013/14 financial year	Environment awareness through awareness campaigns	Personnel, information brouches and budget to perform environmental awareness	Environmental awareness campaign held	number of awareness campaigns conducted	Four environmental awareness campaigns to be held	R16 746.00
To effectively manage veld fires and the prevention thereof on an agency basis throughout the 2013/14 financial year; as measured in terms of the availability of essential firefighting equipment in all of municipal wards.	Ensuring effective veld fire fighting in the municipal area.	Personnel, information brouches and budget to perform fire fighting	Veld fires combated	Number of veld fires combated	Number of veld fires combated	R73 500, 00
	Ensuring that the fire fighting equipment's are serviced		Fire machined serviced	Number of fire machines serviced	Number of fire machines serviced	
To construct two community halls	Construction of two community halls	Personnel, and budget to construct community halls	Halls constructed	Number of community halls constructed	Two community halls to be constructed	R 7 200 000,00
To fence Cemeteries	Fencing of one	Personnel, and budget to fence	15 Cemeteries fenced	Number of cemeteries constructed	15 cemeteries to	R 1 250 000,00

	Cemetery per ward	cemeteries			be constructed	
Construction of Sports facilities	Construction of two Sports facilities	Personnel, and budget to construct sports facilities	Two sports field constructed	Number of sports facilities constructed	Two sports field constructed	Awaiting MIG approvals
To maintain and manage municipal recreational facilities	Maintenance and management of municipal recreational facilities	Personnel, and budget to maintain and manage recreational facilities	Recreational facilities maintained and managed	Number of recreational facilities maintained and managed	Four sports field maintained and managed Twenty nine halls maintained and managed	R128 000,00
To provide Waste management services	Collection of refuse from Hotazel and Vanzylsrus	Personnel, and budget for refuse collection	Household refuse collected at Vanzylsrus and Hotazel	Number households serviced	1144 household serviced with refuse collection	R600 000, 00
	To develop the waste management plan	Personnel, and budget for developing the waste management plan	Finalization of waste management plan	Number of waste management plan developed	One waste management developed	
	To licence the Hotazel communal landfill	Personnel, and budget for licencing the landfill	Landfill Licence	Number of Licence for the landfill	One license for the Hotazel landfill	
To provide monitoring and management of Library Services	To ensure monitoring and management of community	Personnel, and budget for monitoring of library services	Library services monitored and managed	Number of monitoring done	Monitoring and managing three libraries.	Still awaiting the budget from sector department

	libraries at Logaganeng, Vanzylsrus and Cassel					
To ensure effectiveness in Community Services Department	To ensure monthly departmental meetings are held	Personnel to attend departmental meetings	Departmental meetings held	Number of monthly meetings held	12 monthly meetings to be held	N/A
To construct low cost housing	Construction of 320 low cost houses	Personnel, and budget to facilitate construction of low cost house	Low cost houses constructed	Number of Houses constructed	320 low cost houses to be constructed.	
To establish municipal safety unit	Construction of testing station	Personnel, and budget to establish municipal safety department	Testing station constructed	Percentage testing station Constructed	Testing station constructed	R2 600 000,00

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

IDP Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Input Indicator	Output Indicator	Unit of measurement	Annual Target	Budget
To facilitate for development of Tourism sector	Tourism development project at Kiang Kop	LED Manager	Develop a tourism attraction destination and associated facilities in Kiang kop. Development of four (4) chalets Development of 4x4 route and basic camping facilities	Building of chalets, conference facilities and development of 4x4 route with camping facilities	Building of two(2)chalets and conference facilities	R46 000 000, 00
	Heuningvlei game farm	LED/Tourism Manager	Development of game farm	Environmental impact assessment report	Signing of memorandum of agreement between Municipality and Tribal council of Baga Bareki	R40 000 000, 00
				Development of scope of work and plans of the game farm.	Securing funds from Department of Environmental Affairs, Tourism and Economic development	
				Contraction of chalets, administration block		
				Laundry and construction of 60km road.		
Promotion of Tourism products and marketing	Development of tourism product by assisting craft of value adding on their	LED Manager	Improve the quality of tourism product Holding of flea market and allow participation of crafters to exhibit,	One flea market per month	Twelve (12) flea market hosted.	R161 000, 00

	product and marketing them.		Attending tourism shows such as torism Indaba and other tourism related conferences			
				No of tourism related conferences and events attended	Attend four(4)tourism events	
				Development of promotional materials such as Fliers ,business cards and billboards for each project	Develop promotional materials for four(4) project	
				Increase of potential market.		
	Aganang Hand works	LED Manager	Improve the quality of tourism product	One flea market per month	Twelve (12) flea market hosted.	
			Holding of flea market and allow participation of crafters to exhibit	No of tourism related conferences and events attended.	Attend four(4)tourism events	
			Attending tourism shows such as tourism Indaba and other tourism related conferences			
			Increase of potential market.	Development of promotional materials such as Fliers ,business cards and billboards for each project	Develop promotional materials for four(4) project.	
	Golang Wood Craft	LED Manager	Improve the quality of tourism product	One flea market per month	Twelve (12) flea market hosted.	
				No of tourism related conferences and events attended.	Attend four(4)tourism events	
			Holding of flea market	Development of	Develop	

			and allow participation of crafters to exhibit	promotional materials such as Fliers ,business cards and billboards the project	promotional materials for four(4) project.	
			Attending tourism shows such as tourism Indaba and other tourism related conferences	Increase of potential market.		
	Heuningvlei Wood Craft and G.L Beads	LED Manager	Improve the quality of tourism product	One flea market per month	Twelve (12) flea market hosted.	
				No of tourism related conferences and events attended.	Attend four(4)tourism events	
			Holding of flea market and allow participation of crafters to exhibit	Development of promotional materials such as Fliers ,business cards and billboards the project	Develop promotional materials for four(4) project.	

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR: SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

IDP Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Input Indicator	Output Indicator	Unit of measurement	Annual Target	Budget
Youth coordination	Facilitation of youth programs through established forums	Youth, stakeholders, finance	Participating youth and effective youth forums	No. of youth programs held	Four (4) youth programs per year (1 per quarter)	Freedom day = R80 000.00 NYS= R70 000.00 Youth day R150 000.00 Youth forum consultation=R100 000.00 Total Budget R400 000.00
	Revival of youth centres.	Centre personnel, stationery and office equipment's	Functioning of youth centres (availability of information to young people @ ward level)	No. of centres revived.	1 centre	Office equipment's =Computers and printers =R50.000 Modem and internet R R15000.00 Stationery = R 5000,00 Personnel salary =R.....
Women empowerment	Establishment of women's Forums and their participation in women s programs	Women, stakeholders, finance	Well-coordinated and participating women	Established women s forum @ ward level	2 forums to be established.	R15 000.00

To provide care and support to people living with disability	Formation of local disability machinery and facilitation of disability meetings	Disabled people, Transport , catering, stakeholders, relevant stakeholders	Established local disability machinery and consultation	No of disability machinery established and meetings held	1 local disability machinery to be established and 3 local disability machinery meeting	R15000.00
	Awareness about the rights of disabled people	Disabled people, Relevant stakeholders , transport and venues	Well Informed disability forum members	No of awareness workshop conducted	3 awareness workshop to be conducted	R20 000.00

HIV/Aids	functional Local aids council	Relevant stakeholders, transport, catering NGOs, private sectors, business sectors and finance	Regular meetings with Local Aids Council members	No. of council meeting held and HIV AIDS Activity held	4 LAC meetings and 4 Hiv Aids activities.	R 45000,00
elderly	To facilitate support and awareness campaigns (rights) to elders through forums	Senior citizens, transport , catering Relevant stakeholders, finance	Informed elders about their rights	No. of awareness campaign held.	2 awareness campaign	R20 000.00
children	Formation of childcare units	ECDC, transport , catering educators, stakeholders and finance	Established childcare units	No. of childcare units formed	2 units	

OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER: WARD COMMITTEES

IDP Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Input Indicator	Output Indicator	Unit of measurement	Annual Target	Budget
To ensure that all Ward Committees of the Joe Morolong local municipality are effective and functional to enhance public participation throughout the 2014/15 financial year	Ward Committees meetings continuing as scheduled and that they remain link between the municipalities as communities we serve	Ward Committees meetings continuing as scheduled and that they remain link between the municipalities as communities we serve	100% of scheduled meeting of ward committees be conducted	15 Ward Committees Meeting monthly 1 non-scheduled ward meeting quarterly	12 ward committees meeting per 15 wards held annually 1 non-scheduled ward meeting quarterly	R900 000.00
To ensure all members of ward committees are capacitated for effective and efficient role within service delivery as per legislative mandate	All ward committees would be expected to attend an accredited envisaged training by the municipality	That all ward committees be trained twice within their term of office	An accredited training will be forward committee through LGSETA and in partnership with COGHSTA would be conducted and a continual indoor training would be conducted with all relevant stakeholders	Twice in a five year term of office	Twice in a five year term of office	R350 000.00

Administrative support to ensure functionality of ward committees	To ensure information sessions are conducted to inform community of all relevant stakeholders	That a continual information session would be conducted on quarterly basis	That a continual information session would be conducted on quarterly basis	The sessions would be conducted every month and consolidated quarterly after every monthly meeting of ward committee as the targeted community would be the one the meeting of ward committee is been held at	Continual information session to be consolidated quarterly per ward and tabled for Council	R53 000.00
	Speakers Forum Meetings	That the Ward Committee Secretaries would be expected to attend Speaker's forum meetings	Forum meeting would be held quarterly	That the Meeting would be conducted quarterly	That the meeting would be conducted quarterly	
	Provision of Stationery to members of Ward Committees	Members would be provided with stationery to be able to execute their work	That stationaries would be provided twice within each financial year	That stationaries would be provided twice within each financial year	That stationaries would be provided twice within each financial year	
	Reports of ward committees would be consolidate for report to council	Ward Committee Coordinator responsible for reports on a quarterly basis and to refer matter raised by members during	That the report would be submitted quarterly to all relevant offices	That report would be consolidated for submission on quarterly basis	That report would be consolidated for submission on quarterly basis	

		their meeting to relevant stakeholders and give feedback which would also reflect on the report as response to challenges raised				
	Promotional material in form of identification cards, t-shirts and other deemed necessary would be procured once in financial budget	That the material would be budgeted once in a financial year	That relevant office for procurement of promotional material for visibility and marketing Ward Committees during one stop services would be conducted once within a financial year	That procurement would be done once yearly	That procurement would be done once yearly	R250 000.00
Develop transport contract agreement/ Procurement for service provider	That transport to attend the venue for all ward committees within various wards are arranged and communicated on monthly basis	That transport procurement would be taken with relevant department That the plan for adoption of appointing a service for ferrying members to an identified venue would be looked upon as draft is already on place, which would last for six months	That procurement of transport would be communicated with relevant office on monthly basis	That the report for expenditure would be done on monthly basis	That the report for expenditure would be done on monthly basis	R450 000.00
Develop schedule of meeting yearly	That the scheduled would be drafted	That the non-scheduled	That the non-scheduled	That the scheduled	That the scheduled	

	twice each for half yearly and taken to council for adoption	meetings would also be communicated with an officer to ensure proper logistical arrangement were deemed necessary	meetings would also be communicated with an officer to ensure proper logistical arrangement were deemed necessary	program would be table twice to Council within the financial year for adoption	program would be table twice to Council within the financial year for adoption	
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TECHNICAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

WATER

MIG

IDP Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Input Indicator	Output Indicator	Unit of measurement	Annual Target	Budget
Construction / Upgrading of bulk water infrastructure	Provision of bulk water in Heuningvlei - phase 2(a)	Resources, including personnel, budget and required equipment	Bulk Water phase 2(a) completed	1 Practical completion certificate		R71.3 million
	Provision of bulk water in Heuningvlei - phase 2(b)	Resources, including personnel, budget and required equipment	Bulk Water phase 2(b) completed	1 Practical completion certificate		R 64.3 Million
Construction of water schemes (where there is no water infrastructure)	Water Supply to the following villages:	Resources, including personnel, budget and required equipment	New water networks supplied	1 Practical completion certificate		R 4 062 754.74
	Adderly			1 Practical completion certificate		R 3 380 390.75
	Mosekeng			1 Practical completion certificate		R 6 210 670.00
	Radiatsongwa			1 Practical completion certificate		R 5 049 710.00
	Wateraar			1 Practical completion certificate		R 3 752 074.84
	Motlhoeng			1 Practical completion certificate		R 2 731 399.37
	Makgaladi			1 Practical completion		

				certificate		
Refurbishment of existing Water Supply	Replacing tanks, engines and engine basis for the affected areas in Joe Morolong	Resources, including personnel, budget and required equipment	Water networks renewed			R 10 Million
Upgrading of existing Water Supply	Water Supply Augmentation to: -KleinNeira – phase 2 -Makhubung -Kiangkop -Danoon Dithakong	Resources, including personnel, budget and required equipment	Water Supply networks upgraded	5 Practical completion certificate		
Extension of Water networks	• Masankong • Gadiboe • Bendell – phase 2	Resources, including personnel, budget and required equipment	Water networks extended	3 Practical completion certificate		
Refurbishment of existing water networks						
To peruse the eradication of the sanitation backlog through the erection of Ventilated Pit Latrines						
Construction / Upgrading of internal roads infrastructure	Re-gravelling of an internal road at Wyk 10	Resources, including personnel, budget and	Internal road upgraded	1 Practical completion certificate		R 8 225 000.00

	Gasehunelo	required equipment				
	Re-graveling of an internal road in Battlemount	Resources, including personnel, budget and required equipment	Internal road upgraded	1 Practical completion certificate		R 8 562 513.77
Upgrading of Access Roads	Upgrading of existing access roads in	Resources, including personnel, budget and required equipment	Access road tarred	1 Practical completion certificate		

MWIG

IDP Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Input Indicator	Output Indicator	Unit of measurement	Annual Target	Budget

SLP

IDP Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Input Indicator	Output Indicator	Unit of measurement	Annual Target	Budget

RBIG

IDP Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Input Indicator	Output Indicator	Unit of measurement	Annual Target	Budget

SECTOR PLANS

17. SECTOR PLANS

Section 2 of the municipal Systems Act provides for core components to be included in the drafting of the municipal IDP. The municipality has developed and approved the following plans which are critical ingredients of a credible IDP. Most of our sector plans are outdated and needs to be reviewed by Council before the end of the financial year.

- ✚ Spatial Development Framework
- ✚ Water Services Development Plan
- ✚ Local Economic Development Plan
- ✚ Housing Sector Plan

PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

6. Performance Management

Strategic management of human capital requires that the municipality develop a performance system that will measure the performance of the organization and the contribution each individual makes to achieve organizational goals.

Performance management is a tool that we utilize to measure if the organizational objectives have been achieved. Performance management process is used to communicate organizational strategic goals, reinforce individual employee accountability for meeting the set goals, track and evaluate organization performance results.

Municipal Systems Act requires that a municipality establish a performance management systems that is commensurate with its resources, best suited for its circumstances, in line with their priorities, indicators and targets that are in the IDP>

The performance management process involves:

-  Performance planning
-  Monitoring organisational and employee performance
-  Employee development
-  Evaluating employee performance and
-  Recognition

Performance Management System Policy was reviewed by Council on the 26 September 2013. PMS is part of the broader system of strategic management. Performance management is designed to assist Joe Morolong Local Municipality in achieving its objectives as set out in the IDP.

The IDP, Budgeting and PMS should be seen as a seamless documents aimed at taking the municipality forward.

7.1 Reporting

7.1.1 Monthly reporting

Section 71 of the MFMA stipulates that reporting on actual revenue targets and spending against the budget should occur on a monthly basis. This reporting must be conducted by the accounting officer of a municipality no later than 10 working days, after the end of each month. Reporting must include the following:

- ✚ Actual revenue, per source
- ✚ Actual borrowings
- ✚ Actual expenditure per vote
- ✚ Actual capital expenditure, per vote
- ✚ The amount of any allocations received

If necessary the information has got to include explanation in the monthly reports on:

- ✚ Variances on the projected revenue by sources from the expenditure projects per vote
- ✚ Any material variances from the SDBIP
- ✚ Any remedial or corrective steps taken or to be taken to ensure that the projected revenue and expenditure remain within the municipal approved budget

7.1.2 Quarterly reporting

MFMA Section 52 (d) compels the Municipal Mayor to submit a report to Council on the implementation of the budget and the financial state of affairs of the municipality within 30 days of the end of each quarter.

The quarterly performance projections captured in the SDBIP will form the basis for the Mayor's quarterly report.

The municipality has been consistent in submitting quarterly reports and reports for the past two (2) quarters have been submitted and adopted by Council.

7.1.3 Mid-year reporting

MFMA Section 72 (1) (a) states clearly the requirements for mid-year reporting. The accounting officer is required by the 25th January of each year to assess the performance of the municipality during the first half of the year taking into account:

- ✚ Monthly statements referred to in section 71 of the MFMA
- ✚ Municipality's service delivery performance during the first half of the financial year

- ✚ The past year's annual report and progress made in resolving challenges identified in the annual report

7.1.4 Annual Reporting

Section 121 of the MFMA stipulates that every municipality and every municipal entity must for each financial year prepare an annual report. The Council of a municipality must within nine (9) months after the end of the financial year deal with the annual report of the municipality.

The purpose of the annual report is:

- ✚ To provide a record of activities of the municipality or municipal entity during the financial year
- ✚ To provide a report on performance against the budget of the municipality or municipal entity for the financial year
- ✚ To promote accountability to the local community for decisions made throughout the year by the municipality

The SDBIP informs the performance of the municipality and it will strengthen and guide the preparation and adoption of the annual report, which will serve as part of accountability to the stakeholders as required by the law.

7.1.5. Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan

SDBIP has to be submitted by the mayor not later than 28th day after the municipal budget has been approved. The SDBIP is a tool that the municipality uses to implement and monitor the IDP and budget.

7.1.6. Performance Agreements

Section 53 (c) (iii) of the MFMA requires that the Mayor ensures that the annual performance agreement be signed for the municipal manager and all section 57 managers in terms of section 57 (1) of the Municipal Systems Act.

The performance Agreements must:

- ✚ Comply with the MFMA and section 57 of the Municipal Systems Act
- ✚ Must be linked to measurable performance objectives as per the approved IDP and SDBIP
- ✚ Are made public together with SDBIP

Mayor has got to ensure that the performance agreements have to be submitted to the MEC for local government in the province, together with the SDBIP.

7.1.7 Council oversight

All the committees of Council have been seating consistently and receiving the quarterly reports from administration. Committees have been providing political leadership and oversight by monitoring the implementation of the IDP.

19. CONCLUSION

This draft IDP presents a significant paradigm shift on how we have been drafting and presenting our reports. This Draft IDP gives Council and stakeholders insight into what we have achieved. This IDP provides a basis for the planning for the next financial year.

We are shifting towards excelling in our mandate of providing quality basic services to our people.